

Soldiers-1930

Officers
WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.

JAN 16 1930

TIMES
ROANOKE, VA.

JAN 17 1930

NEGRO CADET DISMISSED.

Negro Cadet Fails at West Point

Thanks to one negro among their number, the failure of sixty-four cadets at West Point to meet the scholastic requirements at the nation's army school and their consequent honorable discharge from that institution has been given unusual publicity throughout the country, and especially in the South.

Alonzo Parham is the negro. He was appointed to West Point by Congressman DePriest, of Chicago. DePriest entered Congress believing that he was the representative not only of his own district but also of the colored race in the United States. When a vacancy in his district for West Point occurred, he named Parham. Parham immediately found himself prominently displayed before the country.

He was the only cadet of his race at West Point. Although appointed regularly, yet he was availing himself of his new privilege in the face of considerable opposition which was powerless to obtain effective expression. While this was of course more or less general all over the country, it is found in its most intensive form in the South. Both the white and colored people of the South understand why this was so.

The only hope that such opposition saw for the elimination of Parham was in his possible failure to make the scholastic grade, which is high at West Point. This possibility has matured. Parham is no more—in terms of cadetship—unless he should be able to retrieve his standing in the March examinations, which he may take regardless of his honorable discharge.

This incident but accentuates the limitations that confront the negro in this country. Yet contrast with this the recent report of the Harmon Foundation which announced awards for some sixteen negroes that had achieved distinction in the realms of education, business, religious service and the fine arts. To put it plainly, a negro is not wanted as an army officer. But he will be heard, and heard gladly, when he writes an excellent piece of music. Most intelligent negroes and all wise ones understand the distinction perfectly and spend no time worrying over it.

became known several years ago, and while a strenuous effort was put forth by some of the citizens to secure this military training for the colored boys in the high school, it appears that no success was gained. Neither is it known among the colored citizens of Nashville generally, who is responsible for this omission. It is said that the matter was brought to the attention of the public school authorities and they were importuned to divide the funds and to extend the training at least to the high school students, but this, so it is learned, has never been done.

An article in the daily papers this past week on the R. O. T. C. troop who was to get trophy from the Fifth Avenue Theatre only brought to mind once more this failure. It is claimed here that in other large cities this military training has been extended to them. Whether it obtains in any of the southern cities could not be learned last week, but those who have served in the army, and those who are acquainted with government affairs in this city, feel that the war department intended that where there are separate schools, as is the case in Nashville, that the appropriation would be divided between the whites and the colored, as it is claimed here that when the United States needs the service of its Negro citizens, they are called upon to serve, and history records the fact that they have made wonderful soldiers.

The article which appeared in the daily papers concerning the R. O. T. C. Troops this week, said:

The Fifth Avenue theatre will present a loving cup to the best drilled platoon of the military department of Hume-Fogg high school. The contest is in conjunction with "His First Command," starring William Boyd, to be presented at the Fifth Avenue theatre week of January 27.

The various companies at Hume-Fogg will be reviewed and a competent committee, including the officers of R. O. T. C., will be the judges, the final review being on Friday, January 24.

The cup to be awarded best platoon is now on exhibition in the window of the B. H. Stief Jewelry Co.

The cooperation of the officers of the military department of Hume-Fogg high school enables the Fifth Avenue

TIMES
RALEIGH, N. C.

JAN 30 1930

"I Got a Square Deal"

Possibly there has never been a young man of the colored race in a position to incite more favorable or unfavorable criticism of himself and his race, simply by the way he conducted himself, than was Cadet Alonzo Souleigh Parham, the fourteenth negro to enter West Point and the eleventh to leave before graduation. Yet, in spite of his exacting circumstances and in spite of the fact that he found it impossible to "make the grade," he left West Point with the words, "I got a square deal."

Even Southern people, solicitous about the way race matters are handled, could not help but admire such a spirit. It would have been easy for Parham to grumble after he left West Point, to maintain that he had been the unfortunate victim of discrimination. However, the worst indictment he made of West Point and his recent instructors was no indictment at all. He merely stated that he was "not particularly disappointed."

By his exemplary action Parham also convinced his would-be benefactor, Oscar DePriest, that there was no discrimination in the matter and left him in such a mood as did not engender criticism of West Point or any authorities concerned. DePriest has promised to name another negro, saying, "If I don't appoint men of my own race to the Academy, who will? I do not propose to be disloyal."

If, by reason of his position as the lone negro at West Point, Parham did find the undertaking exceedingly hard, he certainly took things as they came and proved himself a good sport.—Winston-Salem Journal.

NEW YORK EVE POST

NEGRO U. S. ARMY OFFICER PROMOTED

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (AP).—The only negro line officer of the army, Lieutenant Colonel Benjamin O. Davis, today was promoted to the rank of colonel of cavalry. The promotion was on the basis of seniority.

TWO NEGROES NAMED

NEW YORK, March 4 (AP).—Representative Joseph A. Cayegan, who defeated a Negro Republican when elected to Congress last year, has nominated two negroes for Annapolis. Four appointments are at his disposal. He has named one negro principal and one negro alternate.

NO NEGRO BOYS IN TRAINING

R. O. T. C. FUNDS FROM GOVERNMENT DENIED

Government aid for Negro boys on the reserve officers' training camp has not as yet been extended to the Negro boys of Nashville. While this fact

MAY BE FIRST ACTIVE COLONEL



WASHINGTON, D. C. (CNS)—According to the January issue of the Army List and Directory, which publishes the promotion list for officers of the United States Army, Lieutenant Colonel Benjamin O. Davis, Cavalry, U.S.A., who, since the retirement of Lt. Col. John E. Green on November 15, 1929, is the only colored officer in the combatant units of the regular army, stands number eleven for promotion to Colonel.

In the July issue of the Directory he stood number forty-seventh on the promotion list. If the resignations and retirements continue at the same rate, he will come up for promotion within the next two or three months.

MAY BE FIRST.

If promoted to colonel he will be the first colored officer to reach this rank on the active time. While the late Colonel Charles Young reached the rank of Colonel on retirement only; being retired as Colonel when he came up for promotion to that position. The situation was such at that time that if promoted from lieutenant colonel, Colonel Young would have been promoted to brigadier general in the National Army to fill one of the positions in the grade of brigadier general created emergency war legislation. All of the colonels and many lieutenant colonels were promoted to brigadier generals to fill the new positions created in this grade.

BORN IN D.C.

Lieutenant Colonel Davis was born in the District of Columbia and was

appointed to the commission grade in the regular army by promotion from sergeant major in the 9th Cavalry on May 19, 1901. He is now fifty-two years old and not subject to retirement for age until July 1, 1941.

Previous to his permanent appointment in the regular army, Lieutenant Colonel Davis served during the Spanish-American War as first lieutenant in the 8th United States Infantry from July 21, 1898 to March 6, 1899.

At the present time Lieutenant Colonel Davis is detailed to Wilberforce University as military instructor.

Eighth Illinois Infantry Officer Sent to Ga. Camp

(Photo on Picture Page)

FORT BENNING, Ga., Feb. 28.—Capt. James C. Wells of the Eighth regiment, Illinois National Guard, is the only Race officer attending the infantry school here and it is thought that he is the first of our group ever to be accorded the privilege of training at this school.

Captain Wells left Chicago two weeks ago in company with several other National Guard officers, all of whom were white, and made the trip to Georgia in a Pullman car, a somewhat unusual experience in Dixie. They were met at the station by a delegation of regular army officers, whom Captain Wells reports as having shown "nothing but their training as officers" in their treatment of him.

At the camp student officers are quartered in tents during the course of instruction, but are privileged to live in the city if they wish.

A new post is under construction with many new buildings and other modern improvements. Capt. A. W. Thomas is the only commissioned officer of our group stationed here and is very active in the affairs of our soldiers. He has complete charge of a grade school for the children of the enlisted men of the 24th infantry.

Many forms of healthful recreation are available at this camp, among which are polo, tennis, basketball and baseball and the Chicago officer reports the best of food and treatment from everyone at the camp.

He will be gone for a period of three months and on his return will pass on the things learned at Fort Benning to the men who comprise the Eighth regiment.

HERALD

Broadway, and Gerald J. Hans, of 54 Hamilton Place. The alternates are Albert R. Weldon, of 462 West 142d Street; Daniel R. Piper, Negro, of 75 St. Nicholas Place; Edward H. King, of 21 Bennett Avenue, and Constantin Mathis, of 471 Audubon Avenue.

No Negro midshipmen have appeared at Annapolis since the days of reconstruction. In 1872 and 1873 three South Carolina youths were appointed to Annapolis, but failed in their second year. In 1874 a Negro came to the Naval Academy from a Mississippi Congressional District, but he left a year later.

Representative Oscar De Priest, of Illinois, appointed two Negro candidates to that institution last year when he also named Alonzo Souleigh Parham to West Point, but neither passed the entrance requirements.

NEW YORK EVE POST

N. Y. NEGRO NAMED TO ANNAPOLIS

Another on List of Alternates in Appointments Made by Harlem Congressman

4 VACANCIES ARE FILLED

Congressman Joseph A. Gavagan, Democrat, chosen to represent Harlem over a negro opponent in the last election, today named four candidates, including a negro youth, for admission to the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis. The list of four alternates which he made public at the same time

Gavagan Appoints Negro As Annapolis Candidate

One of Four Youths Selected to Represent 21st District

A Negro was named by Representative Joseph A. Gavagan yesterday as one of the four candidates from the 21st Congressional District for the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis next July. A second Negro was appointed as an alternate from the district. The selections were based on the results of examinations held in Mr. Gavagan's office at 1775 Broadway on March 1.

The four principals are William Chisholm, Negro, of 2363 Seventh Avenue; Leonard J. Flynn, of 450 West 145th Street; Timothy J. Mulcahy Jr., of 4500 Broadway, William Chisholm, a negro, of 2363 Seventh Avenue, and Gerald J. Hans of 54 Hamilton Place.

The alternates named by the Congressman are Albert R. Weldon of 462 West 142d Street, Daniel R. Piper, a negro, of 75 St. Nicholas Place; Edward

H. King of 21 Bennett Avenue and Constantin Mathis of 471 Audubon Avenue.

A statement given out by Mr. Gavagan concerning the appointments follows:

"The candidates who passed the written examination for appointment to the Naval Academy held on February 15, 1930, by Congressman Joseph A. Gavagan of the Twenty-first Congressional District assembled at the office of the Congressman at 1775 Broadway on March 1, 1930, for an oral examination. This examination was conducted by the Congressman, Paul J. McCauley, A. M., J. D., Professor of Law, St. John's College Law School, and Joseph Kahn, Ph. D., LL. D., former lecturer at New York University and the College of the City of New York. As a result of the final percentages achieved in both the written and oral examinations principal and alternate appointments have been made by Congressman Gavagan.

"The entrance examinations conducted by the Navy Department will be held in April and the four vacancies at the Congressman's disposal will be filled by those he has nominated. The successful candidates are all products of the schools of New York City and, in the opinion of the examining board, are a distinct credit to the schools. The young men selected are fine, clean cut, upstanding boys, who will, without a doubt, render distinguished service to their country in the years to come."

Soldiers - 1930

Officers. NAMES 2 NEGROES HERE FOR ANNAPOLIS

June 3-4-30
Gavagan, Representative of
Harlem, Picks One Principal
and One Alternate.

New York N.Y.
BOTH PASS HIS TESTS

There is No Doubt That They Will
Qualify for Naval Academy, He
Declares—6 Others Chosen.

Two negroes were in the list of principal and alternate appointments to the Naval Academy at Annapolis made public yesterday by Representative Joseph A. Gavagan at his office at 1,775 Broadway. William Chisholm of 2,363 Seventh Avenue stood third in his list of principal appointments to the four vacancies at his disposal and Daniel R. Piper, 75 St. Nicholas Place, was second in his list of alternate appointments.

Representative Gavagan's district includes Harlem and part of Washington Heights. At his election last year he defeated a negro, Hubert Delany, who ran on the Republican ticket. Before his election to Congress he was a State Assemblyman.

Mr. Gavagan was in Washington yesterday, but the statement made public at his office with the appointments, which were based on the results of examinations held by him, said that he "does not hesitate to state that the four vacancies at his disposal will be filled by the young men whom he has nominated."

"The successful candidates," the statement adds, "are all products of the schools of New York City, and, in the opinion of the examining board, are a distinct credit to it. The young men selected are fine, clean-cut, upstanding boys who will, without a doubt, render distinguished service to their country in the years to come."

The candidates who passed the written examination for appointment to the Naval Academy held by Mr. Gavagan of Feb. 15 met at his office last Saturday for an oral examination. The examination was conducted by the Representative, Paul J. McCauley, A. M., J. D., professor of law at St. John's College Law School, Brooklyn, and Dr. Joseph Kahn, former lecturer at New York University and City College. As a result of the final percentages in both the written and

oral examinations Representative Gavagan made the following principal and alternate appointments:

Principals.

LEONARD J. FLYNN, 454 West 145th Street.
TIMOTHY J. MULCAHY Jr., 4,500 Broadway.

WILLIAM CHISHOLM, 2,363 Seventh Avenue.
GERALD J. HANS, 54 Hamilton Place.

Alternates.

ALBERT R. WELDON, 462 West 142d Street.
DANIEL R. PIPER, 75 St. Nicholas Place.
EDWARD H. KING, 21 Bennett Avenue.
CONSTANTINE MATHAS, 471 Audubon Avenue.

The entrance examinations conducted by the Naval Department will be held in April. Several other negroes have been named for the academy in the course of its history, the most recent by Representative Oscar DePriest of the First Illinois District.

New York Boys Pass Annapolis Tests

NEW YORK, March 7.—Two of our youths, one a principal and one an alternate candidate, are among the eight boys selected by Representative Joseph A. Gavagan, a Democrat, for the four vacancies at his disposal in the United States Naval academy at Annapolis.

William Chisholm, 2,363 Seventh Ave., is third among the principal candidates, and Daniel Piper, 307 W. 153d St., ranks second among the alternates.

The eight youths were selected from Congressman Gavagan's Harlem district after a number of prospective candidates had taken written and oral examinations.

"These boys took the examination in a regular open competitive examination and they finished exactly in the place to which I have designated them," declared Congressman Gavagan in commenting on the selection of Chisholm and Piper. "I had four places to fill. I named four boys for appointment and four for alternates."

William Chisholm came out in the examination in fourth place and got one of the places. Piper came sixth."

There has never been a youth of our group to complete courses at the naval academy and receive a post as a commissioned officer in the United States navy. The last appointments of youths to Annapolis were made by Congressman Oscar DePriest of Illinois. The principal candidate failed, however, to pass the physical entrance examination and his alternates failed to pass the mental requirements.

The board which selected the eight boys was composed of Representative Gavagan, Paul J. McCauley, professor of law at St. John's College Law School, and Joseph Kahn, former lecturer at New York University and the College of the City of New York. The candidates are all graduates of the schools of this city and in the opinion of the examining board have high scholastic ratings.

The other white principals are Leonard J. Flynn, 454 W. 145th St.; Timothy J. Mulcahy Jr. of 4500 Broadway, and Gerald J. Hans, 54 Hamilton Pl. The list of white alternates contains the names of Albert R. Weldon, 462 W. 142d St.; Edward H. King, 21 Bennett Ave., and Constantine Mathas, 471 Audubon Ave.

PARHAM TAKES NEW EXAMINATION FOR WESTPOINT ENTRANCE

In less than two weeks it is expected that the information as to whether Alonzo Parham, appointed to the West Point Military Academy by Congressman Oscar DePriest, will be permitted to return to the academy and resume his studies to become an officer of the American Army.

Parham was honorably dismissed, along with sixty-three whites students, after he failed in his mid-winter tests.

Since his return home he devoted himself to a period of training and preparation for a final test to determine whether he should be re-admitted. Assistance in mathematics was given to him daily by Mrs. Maudella Bousfield, principal of the Keith Public School.

The examination was taken March 24 and 25 at Fort Sheridan. After the examination, Parham went over the questions, and his answers and expressed the belief that he could not have made less than eighty. Seventy is the passing mark.

FOUR CADETS TO ENTER ANNAPOLIS NAVAL ACADEMY

Afro American
DePriest Names Three,
New Yorker also Ap-
points One. *3-8-30*

Baltimore, Md.
14 CANDIDATES
Whole Lot More Com-
ing, Says DePriest.

DePriest's Nominees (All from Chicago)

Principal—
John Taylor, 3400 Federal Street
First Alternate—
Julius Drayton, 3800 Rhoades Avenue.
Second Alternate—
Vernon Winslow, 601 E. 36th St.
Third Alternate—
George Warren, 4217 Champlain Avenue.
Principal—
William Thomas, 3833 S. Parkway.
First Alternate—
Theodore Morgan, 3260 Ellis Ave.
Second Alternate—
David Gordon, 3813 Indiana Avenue.
Third Alternate—
Oscar Bizelle, 4436 Vincennes Avenue.

WASHINGTON. — Ten young colored men have been named as candidates for admission to the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis.

Representative Oscar DePriest (Rep., Ill.) with three vacancies at the Academy available named two principals and six alternates. The names were sent to the Bureau of Navigation, Tuesday, the last day upon which appointments could be made.

A Chicago committee, headed by Patrick Prescott, aided Mr. DePriest in selecting the men.

Mr. DePriest will make public the name of a third principal and three more alternates next month.

"A whole lot more will be coming," the congressman declared to a representative of the AFRO.

New Yorker Names Two

Representative Joseph A. Gavagan, white, (Dem., N.Y.), who also has three available vacancies to fill, named one colored principal and one colored alternate out of his eight candidates.

The principal is William Christopher,

2363 Seventh Avenue, and the alternate is Daniel R. Piper, 307 W. 153rd Street.

Mr. Gavagan, whose district includes the most of Harlem, New York City, put all of his candidates through a preliminary written and oral test.

Six Failed in May

Last May, Mr. DePriest named two principal and four alternate candidates. Three failed in the regular examination, one passed but was disqualified for poor eyesight; another was found too old for appointment, and the sixth failed to report for the examination.

OFFICERS RESENT WHITE INFLUENCE

Chicago
3-14-30
New Head of 8th Illinois
Infantry is Seen Only
as Figurehead.

CHICAGO, Mar. 13 — (ANP) Three officers of the Eighth Infantry Regiment, Illinois National Guard, resigned last week, giving as their reason the pressure of their private affairs. The resignations were submitted to Col. Spencer C. Dickerson, who succeeded Otis E. Duncan as commanding officer of the regiment.

The men who resigned are: Major Lilburn Jackson, and Capt. William Middleton and John McDonald. All three men are members of the city police force.

Major Jackson was a candidate to succeed Col. Duncan, who was deposed and is now serving a sentence for misuse of government funds.

Although these men in their written letters of resignation gave as their reason the lack of time due to their other affairs.

Now, they indicate in their complaints, Dickerson, although colonel, makes no move without consulting the white subordinate, who has been attached to the regiment in the role of instruction officer. The colored officers, it is said, have come to feel that the white man is the commanding officer and that the new colored colonel is most anxious to see the regiment ordered to suit the white man's taste.

DePriest Names Eight for Naval Academy

Two principals and six alternates were designated last Tuesday by Congressman Oscar DePriest to take the competitive examination for admittance to the United States Naval academy at Annapolis. *DePriest*

The eight youths were selected by a committee of prominent citizens who interviewed and examined many prospective candidates for the honor in the first Illinois congressional district. *3-15-30*

The prospective midshipmen are: John Taylor, 19, principal, an electrical engineering student at Armour Technical Institute; Julian D. Drayton, 17, first alternate, 3809 Rhodes Ave.; Vernon Winslow, 18, second alternate, 601 E. 36th St. and George B. Warren Jr., 17, third alternate, 4217 Champlain Ave. William Thomas, 18, principal, 3737 South Pkwy; Theodore E. Moran, 18, first alternate, 3260 Ellis Ave.; David Gordon, 19, second alternate, 3813 Indiana Ave., and Oscar Bizelle, 18, third alternate, 4436 Vincennes Ave.

During the third week in April the principals and alternates will appear

before the federal civil service commission in Chicago, which will hold a rigid mental examination in behalf of the United States naval department. The sets of examination papers will be then forwarded to the department authorities at Washington for final grading. After which the successful youths will be notified to appear at the academy for physical tests. *Chicago, Ill.*

Four more youths, one a principal and the others alternates, will be named in April by Congressman DePriest for the naval academy. The Illinois representative who had the privilege of filling three vacancies at the naval school is determined to keep selecting the youths in his district until his quota is filled. He is also anxious to have representatives at the military academy at West Point.

The committee of prominent citizens selected by the congressman to choose candidates for admittance to the academy is composed of Dr. Spencer Dickerson, colonel of the Eighth Illinois regiment; Attorney Patrick Prescott, assistant Chicago corporation counsel; Attorney William L. Dawson, Attorney Lorin B. Moore and Charles S. Duke, civil engineer.

Late Col. Young Got Into West Point by Accident

NEW YORK.—The late Colonel Charles Young, first colored officer in the regular army to reach this rank, entered West Point Military Academy by accident.

He was born in Helena, Kentucky, in 1864, and his parents moved into Ohio because schools were better.

They settled in Ripley, Ohio, where Young grew up to early manhood. He entered the public schools, later going to the Ripley High School from which he graduated at the age of sixteen. To graduate at this age at that time was a high accomplishment. It was not at the first the intention of Colonel Young to enter the army. While teaching he decided to study for the priesthood, and entered a Jesuit College. Just as he began his studies for the priesthood he had an opportunity to compete in the examination for entrance to West Point.

We was successful in passing the West Point entrance examination, and was appointed to the Academy from Ohio, June 15, 1884.

One of his class mates, Brigadier-General Wm. S. Graves, says: "I was a classmate of Colonel Young at the U. S. Military Academy."

"He was only 20 years old when he reported at the Military Academy. He was the only colored man in his class. The great majority of the cadets were opposed to colored men entering the Military Academy. This prejudice was shown in many ways. It required tact, judgment, determination and a cool head to live down this senseless prejudice against color. Young was able by his conduct not only to live down this prejudice but at the time of his graduation he had the respect of the entire corps of cadets."

Lofty Ideals of Col. Charles Young Praised by Speakers on Anniversary

President Hoover Sends Message to Meeting Where High Ranking U. S. Officer's Life Is Called Ideal for Youth

"No one has done more to elevate his race than did the late Col. Charles E. Young," declared Major Alvin Sandeford, white commanding officer of the Field Artillery Corps stationed at Governors Island, Sunday afternoon at a memorial service held at Salem M. E. Church, 129th street and Seventh avenue, commemorating the birthday of the late army officer.

"I knew Col. Young personally," Major Sandeford said, "and his motto was always 'duty, honor, and country.' He was always dignified and courteous, possessing a great strength of character."

The next speaker was Walter W. Walker, who served as secretary to the President of Liberia during the time that Col. Young was stationed there. "No living American Negro," Mr. Walker said, "has felt the sting of racial discrimination and proscription as did Col. Young in his lifetime."

"He was the victim of the great army machine, but he never complained," Mr. Walker continued, "yet when he returned to Africa while the soldiers he had trained were fighting in France he was a broken-hearted man. The message of his life seems to have been that no man can afford to exhibit any spleen toward his enemies." *3/12/30*

Brief personal recollections of the famous soldier were presented by the Rev. Edward A. Clark, pastor of Bethel A. M. E. Church, who was associated with him when he was military director of the Wilberforce University. He spoke of the musical ability of Colonel Young and said that he served as the chapel organist during his period of retirement there before America entered the war. *N.Y.*

Perhaps the most dramatic of these reminiscences of Col. Clark was his account of Colonel Young's now famous ride of 700 miles from Ohio to Washington to prove to the War Department his fitness for duty overseas. His subsequent removal to Liberia, Dr. Clark said, was due to the fact that America did not want a Negro general. The tragedy of his death in Africa, he said, is just another example of what hatred and race prejudice will do.

Other speakers were Colonel William A. Taylor, white, and Captain Allan Beane, both of the 369th Infantry; Attorney Richard E. Carey, who represented the Omega fraternity, and the Rev. F. A. Cullen, pastor of Salem.

Letters were read by Cleveland G. Allen, chairman, of the meeting, from President Hoover, Gen. Hansom Ely, commander of the Second Corps Area; the Rev. John Haynes Holmes, white, pastor of the Communion Church; and from Congressmen Hamilton Fish.

Taps Are Sounded By White Soldiers For Negro Captain

MACON, Ga., Dec. 14.—They buried Sandy Lockhart, a negro, Sunday afternoon, and eight white soldiers raised rifles to their shoulders. "Fire!" commanded Captain D. C. Harris, in charge of the detail from his Boyd Rifles, and a proper military salute was given the former captain of the Bibb county blues, a negro national guard company. Over Lynwood cemetery the notes of taps were sounded as Sandy Lockhart was laid to rest.

The negro's funeral was held at Stewart A. M. E. church at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. Automobiles were parked for blocks from the church, and the large auditorium was filled. Among the audience were several officers and men of the Macon National Guard companies and a sprinkling of white civilians. Thirty or thirty-five members of the Old Blues Company were there, paying respect to their captain.

Lockhart, who was 77 years old and a plasterer by trade, died in Chicago last Wednesday, at the home of his daughter, Mattie Lockhart. He is survived by another daughter also, Fannie M. Jenkins, of Macon.

The negro company which Lockhart commanded, a combination of the original Blues and the Lincoln Guards, existed for perhaps 30 years. It was disbanded in 1900 or 1901.

SAY LIBERIANS POISONED COL. CHARLES YOUNG

Afro American

WASHINGTON, (CNS.) — It was indicated in a special dispatch from Monrovia, Liberia, here this week that the late Col. Charles H. Young died of poison while serving as United States Military Attache at the Capital of the West African Republic in

1922. *12-27-30*

Young went to Liberia January 3 1920. He died of "yellow fever" after an illness of several weeks or January 8, 1922, and was buried at Arlington National Cemetery.

It is indicated that Young was an objector of forced labor and slavery in Liberia. It was during his trip into the interior of the country that he is said to have been poisoned by natives. It is alleged that the regime that recently stepped down from rule of the Republic was not at all displeased by the removal of the United States Army officer.

President Barclay, new head of the government, and former secretary of state was also against forced labor and slavery and it was his principles that resulted in him moving up to the presidency without any wild protestation on the part of the citizens. It was learned.

OFFICERS.
NEW YORK WORLD

JUN 2 - 1930
**None of 4 Negroes Named
For Naval Academy Enters**

**One New Yorker Fails Admission Test; Alternate and
Others Do Not Appear at Annapolis**

Special Despatch to The World
ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 1.—Four

Negro youths, two New Yorkers and two Chicagoans, were given an opportunity to enter the next class at the Naval Academy here as midshipmen, but none of the quartet will be students next academic year. One failed in examination, and the others did not appear for it.

Three of the young men received appointments as principals and the fourth as an alternate. The New Yorkers were given their chance by Representative Joseph A. Gavagan. He named William Chisholm of No. 2263 Seventh Avenue, as a principal candidate and Daniel R. Piper, another Negro, of No. 307 West 153d Street, as an alternate. Both youths qualified for appointment by passing preliminary examinations with high marks.

Later young Chisholm failed to pass the examination for admission to the Academy. The alternate did not take the test, which cannot be taken after the third week in April. It is therefore too late for him to qualify for admission this year.

Chicago's prospective Negro midshipman was appointed by Representative Oscar de Priest, the Negro member of the House from that city. But neither of them passed the examinations held in April. Whether they took the examinations and failed in them or whether they did not take them at all is not known here. But their names do not appear on the official list of those passing.

NEW YORK HERALD
JUN 2 - 1930

**Negro Admits
Failure to Pass
Annapolis Test**

**Chisholm Denies Discrimination Prevented Entrance
Into the Naval Academy**

**May Try Again Next Year
Handicapped by Examinations at Columbia, He Says**

William Chisholm, seventeen-year-old Negro freshman at Columbia University, who sought to enter Annapolis, admitted yesterday that no racial discrimination had been exercised against him, but that he had failed in his examinations for the Naval Academy several weeks ago.

When seen at his brother's home, 192 Bradhurst Avenue, Chisholm said that his failure was entirely his own fault. His decision to take the preliminary examinations had been made a few days before they were given, and he did not have adequate time to prepare. When he was notified that he had qualified for the final examination he had only a month to prepare for six tests, and at the same time had to sit for five final examinations at Columbia.

Chisholm is the first Negro in fifty-six years to have had a chance to enter Annapolis. He said he probably would try again next year, but that he had not definitely decided.

He explained that he had resigned from the Columbia freshman crew in order to have more opportunity for study. But when the time for the Annapolis examinations came he knew he was not prepared, so his failure did not surprise him. Chisholm has always been an honor student and has won medals for everything from oratory to essays. He hopes to get employment this summer and in the autumn he will return to Columbia.

**Columbia U Freshie
Fails in Naval Test**

NEW YORK, June 13.—William Chisholm, 17-year-old Columbia university freshman, who was appointed several months ago to the U. S. Naval Academy, failed to pass the entrance tests he took three weeks ago, it was announced June 6.

In a statement issued by the youngster he declared that no racial barriers prevented his admission. He explained that when he was notified that he had qualified for the final tests he had only a month to prepare himself for six tests, and at the same time had to sit for five final examinations at Columbia. He may try again next year, but at present he has not definitely decided.

inations at Columbia. He may try again next year, Chisholm said, but at present he has not definitely decided.

**CONG. DE PRIEST
NAMES THREE**

FOR WEST POINT

Washington Herald
**One Boy Is Son Of Lieut.-Col.
B. O. Davis, Formerly**

Of This City
Washington D. C.

TO TAKE EXAMINATIONS

IN CHICAGO, JUNE 25

**Congressman Seeking Boys
For Appointment To Naval
Academy Also**

Congressman Oscar De Priest, of Chicago, Ill., has nominated William Thomas, of Chicago, for appointment to West Point Military Academy. The vacancy was a result of the failure of Alonzo Parham to pass the last examinations.

As alternates, Mr. De Priest has nominated Benjamin Oliver Davis, and Denton Brooks, both of Chicago. Benjamin Oliver Davis is the son of Lieut.-Col. B. O. Davis, of the regular army. Lieutenant Colonel Davis, formerly of Washington, is the highest ranking Negro officer in the army. He worked his way up from the ranks. His son is well known here. His grandmother lives at 1830 Eleventh Street N. W.

Three boys will take their mental and physical examination in Chicago, June 25th. All of them have been highly recommended to Mr. De Priest and at least one of them is expected to be appointed to the vacancy.

Mr. De Priest, it is stated, is also to seek two boys to fill the vacancy he has at Annapolis.

**CHICAGO YOUTH FAILS TO
PASS PHYSICAL EXAMINATION
AT WEST POINT ACADEMY**

call
WEST POINT, N. Y.—(ANP)—Denton J. Brooks jr., Chicago youth, recommended to the United States Military Academy by Congressman DePriest, failed to pass the physical examination at the academy an again the group is without a representative at the famous institution.

Brooks' examination revealed that he had high blood pressure which prevented him from being accepted. He is the son of D. J. Brooks sr., an insurance broker in Chicago. He prepared for West Point at Lewis Institute, Northwestern university and the Crane college. He is five feet, five inches in height and weighs 133 pounds.

Fails



7-19-30
Photo by R. D. Jones.
DENTON J. BROOKS JR.

Who failed to pass the physical examination at the United States Military Academy at West Point, N. Y. Brooks, son of Mr. and Mrs. Denton J. Brooks, 1256 Rhodes Ave., Chicago, received his appointment from Congressman Oscar DePriest after a competitive examination. His credits from the schools he attended were good and sufficient to secure his admission to the military academy without further academic test.

**Chaplain Promoted To
Lieutenant Colonelcy**

corner
L. A. Little Honored By Adjutant General's Office

7-19-30
CAMP STEPHEN D. LITTLE, Nogales, Ariz., July 17—The following communication has just been received from the adjutant general's office in Washington: Commanding Officer, Camp Stephen D. Little, No-



LOUIS AUGUSTUS CARTER

rifle and pistol shot. His service with the army extends over a period of more than a score of years, prior to which time he was regarded as one of the ablest ministers of the Baptist denomination and served as pastor of a number of the largest churches of the connection. His wife, a cultured and talented woman possessed of excellent musical ability, both instrumental and vocal, shares with him the responsibility for the social welfare of the men of the regiment. They are the parents of two boys who make their home at the post headquarters at Nogales. Chaplain Carter's many friends over the country will join in congratulations on his promotion, which places him among the highest ranking officers which the race now has in the U. S. Army.

Chisholm is a
gales, Ariz.
The President has promoted Chaplain Louis Augustus Carter, U. S. A., to the grade of lieutenant colonel, with rank from April 29, 1930.—William A. Beach, Adjutant General.

This promotion comes as a deserved reward for the excellent service rendered by the popular chaplain of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, stationed now for a number of years on the Mexican border. Chaplain Carter, in addition to his work as chaplain of the regiment, is regarded as one of the best horsemen of the outfit and has qualified as an expert

FORMER TENNESSEAN SIGNALLY HONORED

Rev. Louis Augustus Carter Promoted to Lieut. Colonel in the Army 7-18-31

Nashville
Rev. Louis Augustus Carter, Adjutant General in the U. S. Army, connected with the 25th Infantry, has been promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel, according to the information just reached this city from Camp Stephen D. Little at Nogales, Arizona. Rev. Mr. Carter is well known here in Nashville. He was a personal friend of the late Dr. R. H. Boyd, and he is well known to Henry Allen Boyd, the son of this lamented and distinguished leader.

This promotion comes as a deserved reward for the excellent service rendered by the popular chaplain of the 25th infantry stationed now for a number of years on the Mexican Border. Chaplain Carter in addition to his work as chaplain of the regiment is regarded as one of the best horsemen of the outfit and has qualified as an expert rifle and pistol shot. His service with the army extends over a period of more than a score of years, prior to which time he was regarded as one of the ablest ministers of the Baptist denomination and served as pastor of a number of the largest churches of the connection. His wife, a cultured and talented woman possessed of excellent musical ability both instrumental and vocal, shares with him the responsibility for the social welfare of the men of the regiment. They are the parents of two boys who make their home at the post headquarters at Nogales. Chaplain Carter's many friends over the country will join in congratulations on his promotion which places him among the highest ranking officers which the race now has in the U. S. Army."

Col. Carter stopped over in Nashville after he was examined for the position as Chaplain, which examination the late Capt. Gladden conducted out from Chattanooga. At that time Col. Carter was pastoring a church at Knoxville. In the news item sent out from Nogales concerning this appointment they said:

"The following communication has just been received from the Adjutant General's office in Washington:—Commanding Officer, Camp Stephen D. Little, Nogales, Arizona: "The President has promoted Chap-



LIEUT. COLONEL LOUIS AUGUSTUS CARTER
Chaplain in U. S. Army 25th Infantry at Nogales, Ariz.

Lieut. Colonel Louis Augustus Carter, U. S. A. to the grade of lieutenant colonel, with rank from April 29, 1930.

THIRD WEST POINT CANDIDATE FAILS IN PHYSICAL TEST

New York
Weak Heart Bars Third Boy Appointed By Congressman DePriest

Benton J. Brooks, jr., the third colored boy appointed to the United States Military Academy at West Point, N. Y. by Congressman Oscar DePriest, was dropped from the Academy less than one week after

his arrival there, it was learned last Thursday. After studying five months in each of two colleges, Brooks entered on an educational certificate, requiring no entrance examinations in studies. He entered July 1, was sent to the hospital the following day and on July 6 was dismissed for a bad heart and high blood pressure after three examinations.

Brooks was selected for appointment after long investigation of scores of Negro youths by a committee of outstanding Chicagoans whom Congressman DePriest had named to pick out a likely candidate. He was slight of build, being only 5 feet 6 inches tall, and weighing 133 pounds. Mentally he was unchallenged for qualification as a cadet.

His failure to pass the physical examination has not caused any complaints from Congressman DePriest or friends in Chicago.

WEST POINT DROPS DE PRIEST NOMINEE

Washington
8-8-30

B. J. Brooks, Third Man Sent to Academy Has Weak Heart

WEST POINT, N.Y.—Having failed to pass the physical examination required of all appointees, Benton J. Brooks, Jr., the third Negro appointed to West Point by Oscar De Priest, representative from Chicago, was dropped from the Military Academy, it was learned today:

High Mentally Brooks entered the academy on July 1 after studying five months each in two colleges. His certificate required no entrance examination and he was sent to the hospital the next day. After three or four physical examinations he was dismissed on July 6 because of a bad heart and high blood pressure, the official reasons given out at the academy.

His departure leaves both West Point and Annapolis without a Negro, although De Priest, following one of his chief campaign pledges to "stick to it" until Negroes went through both academies, has sent three Negroes to West Point and has nominated six to the Naval Academy. Only one was admitted to either academy. Alonzo Parham

after six months as a West Point cadet failed in algebra and was dropped.

Parham To Try Again De Priest is the first of his race to enter Congress since 1903, being selected to succeed the late Martin B. Madden. Parham, his first appointee, was the first Negro to be admitted to West Point since 1918. Despite alleged "silent treatment" he plans to seek readmission to West Point after brushing up on mathematics.

Representative De Priest has taken his pledge so seriously that he has appointed a committee of colored leaders to select the pick of the race, physically and mentally, to carry out his promise. Brooks was selected after long investigation of scores of Negro youths. Mentally, he was unchallenged for qualification as a cadet.

A similar situation occurred last year at the Naval Academy. Charles E. Weir, Negro appointee of De Priest, passed his mental tests with high marks and was approved physically until he reached the eye test, in which his vision was declared imperfect.

Fifteen Negroes have entered West Point in its history. Twelve have failed. Three were graduated, Henry O. Flipper in 1877, John Alexander in 1887, and Charles Young in 1889. Young was retired from the Army as a colonel, June 22, 1917. He died in 1922, respected by brother officers.

PHILADELPHIA, PA. RECORD

AUG 8 - 1930
Negroes at West Point
Cadet Brooks is honorably discharged from the United States Military Academy for physical deficiency. Weak heart and high blood pressure is the doctor's report.

Many boys who have entered the service academies with high scores on the mental examinations have failed to make the grade in the physical examinations. Those exams at West Point and Annapolis are severe to an extreme; approximate physical PERFECTION is required.

But Cadet Brooks is a Negro. He received his appointment from Congressman DePriest, of Illinois, himself a Negro—and a brilliant man—who is making a determined test of the service academies' readiness or unwillingness to give Negroes recognition exactly equal to that shown to white boys.

Congressman DePriest has made it clear that he is in earnest and will be satisfied with nothing less than a showdown.

WHY NOT HAVE IT? There has been no intelligent effort to solve the problem. Nobody knows what the West Point cadets think of the situation. Why is not a vote taken among them, to show the facts? A questionnaire of the corps, intelligently devised to bring out not only a yes-or-no vote but the varying considerations that would affect a cadet's response to such a roll call, would reveal the facts without knowledge of which it is impossible to formulate a policy.

The service authorities should be smoked out, compelled to go on record with their personal and official views.

They are open to suspicion of using their authority in the interest of personal prejudice. Such suspicion hurts. Why not remove it by getting the actual facts, good or bad?

We would like to see the authorities at West Point, Annapolis and Washington compelled to come out in manly fashion with an honest statement of their beliefs and purposes.

Soldiers - 1930

Officers
NEW YORK WORLD

Negro Is Colonel on Active List

Benjamin O. Davis First
to Attain This Place
in U. S. Army

By Lester A. Walton

BENJAMIN O. DAVIS, who has been promoted by the War Department from Lieutenant Colonel to Colonel of Cavalry, is the first Negro to reach so high a rank on the active list. His elevation to Colonelcy was based on seniority, standing No. 11 when the January issue of the Army List and Directory was published. He was appointed a First Lieutenant in 1900, and his date of retirement for age will not be reached until July 1, 1941.

Col. Davis also enjoys the unique distinction of being the only Negro line officer in the regular army. Lieut. Col. John E. Green having retired last November.

Neither Davis nor Green was graduated from West Point; both rose from the ranks. Col. Davis was born in the District of Columbia. He first saw service during the Spanish-American War with one of the Negro volunteer regiments. At the close of the conflict he joined the 9th U. S. Cavalry as a private.

In May, 1900, when a Sergeant Major, he passed an examination for a commission and was made a Lieutenant, and in the succeeding years established a reputation as one of the most efficient officers in the cavalry branch of the service.

Col. Davis did not go overseas during the World War. He was stationed with his regiment in the Philippines. Upon his return to the United States he was detailed as military instructor at Wilberforce University, in Ohio, and later sent to Tuskegee Institute, taking charge of the R. O. T. C. unit. He is at present in command of the Reserve Officers Training Camp at Wilberforce.

The Negro press of the country is indulging in speculation as to the likelihood of Col. Davis receiving, during the next eleven years, an assignment to command either one of the two colored cavalry regiments—the 9th or 10th. In the past upon reaching high rank, Negro officers have been detailed as heads of training camps connected with race educational institutions or as Military Attaches in Haiti or Liberia.

Col. Davis has attained a higher standing in the United States Regular Army than the three Negroes graduated from West Point—Henry O. Flipper, John H. Alexander and the late Charles Young. The last named achieved the most notable career under heartrending circumstances. He was a Major when Villa attacked Americans on this country's Southern border. The War pointees have invaded the confines of the academy, but their stay was short-lived, so hostile were their white fellow midshipmen toward them. Henry E. Baker of Mississippi remained the longest. He did not voluntarily leave, as did John Henry Conyers and Alonzo C. McClellan, both of South Carolina, but was expelled.

Baker was athletic in build and capable of taking care of himself at any time. One day he vigorously resented the taunts of a midshipman, and gave him a severe thrashing. The naval authorities took exception to this exhibition of manly art and the Negro was handed his hat and suit case and bidden to leave Annapolis.

Settling in the District of Columbia, Baker secured a clerkship in one of the Government departments, where he Department sent him with a detachment of the 10th Cavalry to protect life and property—consistent with their long record, this fighting aggregation won a glorious victory.

Young was retired for physical disability during the World War, although examination by specialists proved him to be in excellent condition. Upon his retirement he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. After peace had been declared he was sent to Africa on a special detached service, where he died.

The possibility of a Negro entering the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Representative Joseph A. Gavagan of the 21st New York Congressional District having named two Harlem boys of exceptional ability to take the examination in April, has occasioned no little interest in the history of the past dealing with the experiences of members of the race who have seriously entered this Government institution.

No Negro has ever been awarded a diploma at Annapolis. Three ap-worked for years. At one time he was actively identified in the promotion and operation of a bank at Washington.

Not since 1874, when Baker made his exit, has a Negro enrolled as a student at the United States Naval Academy. In the event that either William Chisholm or Daniel R. Piper successfully passes his examination, a tradition of fifty-four years will have been broken.

Few were aware that a Negro officiated as a technical expert at Annapolis during the great European conflict. He was employed as a metallurgist by a large Western firm, which donated his services to the Government. After rendering valuable service in an artillery plant located in the northern part of New York State, he was transferred to the academy.

Light of complexion, his racial identity was never suspected and he saw no reason to divulge it. After the armistice was signed he went back West, where he resumed his former duties.

Despite the well known anti-Negro attitude at Annapolis, both Chisholm and Piper appear supremely confident of overcoming all obstacles, should they

be fortunate enough to make the grade. They avow there will be no turning back once they don the midshipman uniform, and are firm in the belief that social ostracism and other forms of race prejudice usually met by Negroes will not swerve them from their original intention of becoming future Admirals.

"Both in high school and college I have had dealing with Southerners, and it would be no new experience at Annapolis," says Chisholm. "At Columbia one of my best friends is from the South."

A score or more youths, the majority being white, took the preliminary examination held by Representative Gavagan. Chisholm, who scored the highest average as a principal, and Piper, as an alternate, are among the six chosen for the final test.

William Chisholm was born in Savannah, Ga., and was brought to New York when three years old by his mother, Mrs. Bertha Pennington, then a widow. He was an honor student during the entire time at P. S. No. 86, and while attending the Frederick Douglass Junior High School won the bronze medal in the New York Times oratorical contest of 1927. Because of his exceptional record in studies he was selected to enter Townsend Harris High School, connected with the College of the City of New York. He was the only Negro in his class.

Last February young Chisholm, who is seventeen, matriculated at Columbia, and has joined the rowing crew. He is the brother of Police Officer Louis Chisholm of the 32d Precinct.

Daniel R. Piper is the son of Mrs. B. D. McCleary. He was graduated last June from the Ethical Culture High School, where his record for scholarship was impressive. He is a clerk in the Dunbar National Bank.

Parham Fails West Point Examination

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 9.—

(CNS)—Alonzo Souleigh Parham, appointed to West Point Military Academy by Congressman Oscar DePriest, failed to pass the spring examination in mathematics for cadets who failed in their mid-winter tests. Congressman DePriest's office has been notified. He will not be permitted to return to the academy and resume his studies to become an officer of the American army.

Parham was honorably dismissed in January along with sixty-three white students, after he failed to pass his mid-winter examination in mathematics.

He returned to his home in Chicago and devoted himself to intensive study and review, tutored by Mrs. Maudelle Bosfield, principal of the Keith Public school of that city.

At the conclusion of the examination, Parham checked his answers to the several questions and felt confident that he had passed with a grade of eighty. As the passing mark was seventy he felt assured of readmittance to the military academy.

Congressman DePriest expressed

regret that Parham had failed to make the grade. He announced that he would have another candidate for West Point in the very near future.

GAVAGAN'S APPOINTEE FAILS AT ACADEMY

Congressman DePriest Expects Word from His Candidates Next Week.

WASHINGTON. — William Chisholm, candidate designated by Congressman Gavagan, (Dem., N.Y.) to the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, failed to qualify in preliminary examinations held this week.

Daniel R. Piper, also designated by the New York Congressman, failed to compete and was therefore dropped as a candidate.

Congressman Oscar DePriest, told the AFRO-AMERICAN Wednesday that he expected to hear from examinations of candidates designated by him some time next week.

UNCLE SAM: HYPOCRITE

Three more young Negroes have failed to pass the entrance examinations at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, and again the hypocrites who control our governmental institutions indulge in a quiet snicker and a sigh of relief.

No Negroes are wanted at either military or naval academies and frantic efforts, mostly successful, are made to keep them out. All government is based on force or the power to bring force to bear, and those unworthy gentlemen who constitute the government of the United States are determined that individuals of what they consider an inferior, despicable people shall not become officers in the armed forces of this country.

There is not the slightest doubt that had the candidates sent to the military and naval academies by Congressman DePriest, the Republican of Chicago, and Congressman Gavagan, the Democrat of New York City, been white instead of black, they would have easily passed the examinations to the satisfaction of the examiners. But being Negroes and faced by "officers and gentlemen" of the army and navy examining boards, they didn't have a chance. They would probably have been failed if they had been as wise as Einstein and as physically fit as George Godfrey.

American Negroes have long come to expect this sort of "justice" from Uncle Sam. They are never surprised by anything he does to them unless it is something fair and just. What galls them is the pretense that they are being given a square deal. With a straight face Uncle Sam tells them that there is no color discrimination or prejudice in the various departments and branches of the government; that the candidates for appointment to the military and naval academies, the applicants for civil service examination and those who seek appointments to the consular and diplomatic service have only to successfully pass certain examinations, mental and physical, and acceptance is as inevitable as the rotation of seasons, regardless of the color of the individual.

We know this to be a lie; a hypocritical pose characteristic of American. It would be preferable for the group of office holders that we call the government to come out and state definitely that: "We do not want Negroes in positions of dignity, responsibility and power where they will represent the might

and glory of this nation, and we intend to keep them out regardless of mental, moral and physical fitness.

However, until such pronouncement is made, let us continue to embarrass and annoy these hypocritical representatives of Uncle Sam by sending each year new groups of qualified young men to charge the ramparts of prejudice and snobbery. Let us send candidates to West Point and Annapolis. Let us continue to try to open up the higher civil service positions to black men and women. Let us boldly strive to get our young men of education into the consular and diplomatic service.

It is necessary to set up certain machinery to do this. As a general rule Negroes agree that this and that ought to be done but they say nothing about how it should be done. Hence, we propose that the various college fraternities and sororities take in hand the thorough preparation of young men and women of the race for the assault on these bulwarks of prejudice and snobbery so there will be no doubt of the candidates' fitness and then organize politically to bring pressure to have these candidates given the same consideration as white men and women seeking the same positions. Let us prove that we are capable of coping with all of the subterfuges and shifty practices of Uncle Sam.

NEW YORK HERALD

JUL 2 - 1930 New West Point Class Appraised As Best Since '18

320 Youths 'Pass Bounds'
of the Academy and 284
Are Sworn In as Cadets

Learn Tricks of Trade

Welcomed by Gen. Smith;
Negro's Entrance Pending

By a Staff Correspondent

WEST POINT, N. Y., July 1.—Marching informally in sedate groups and striving heroically to assume military postures, 320 new cadets, representing every state in the Union, the Philippines, Hawaii and Alaska, passed over the bounds of the Military Academy here today and reported to Major General William R. Smith, superintendent.

Completing the preliminary formalities, during the afternoon 284 of the new cadets marched to the gymnasium last night, saluted the United States flag and were sworn in as members of the corps of cadets of the United States Army. After the West Point band played "The Star-Spangled Banner" the oath of allegiance was administered by Isaac Boyle, notary public, who has sworn in new cadets for the last seventeen years.

General Smith told the new men that they would go through a program of preliminary training until September 1, when they would officially enter the classrooms of the academy.

After crossing the bounds over which they will not step again until they go out to parade at the football games next fall, the plebes walked up Wil-

liams Road, directed by smiling yearlings who went through the procedure themselves a year ago today. Many parents followed their sons up the hill, said good by, and stood in the shade of the maple trees to watch the officers question the newcomers.

The youths, most of them under nineteen years old, blushed when asked severely if they ever had contracted a secret marriage. Marriage is an immediate bar to entrance as a student in the academy, and the officials here have not forgotten Christian K. (Red) Cagle.

Twenty minutes after they reported to the superintendent, the new men were running self consciously about the area with mattresses, tentative uniforms and other equipment on their shoulders. They were taught to make their own beds and how to use saddle soap and gun oil. They were told that they are not eligible to take care of the Army mule, that they cannot sit in a parked automobile, much less ride in a moving one, and that they will not be permitted to have money in their pockets at any time.

Bewildered, they followed every instruction and sat quietly in canvas chairs while the Army barbers clipped their hair down to the regulation military length.

Carrying bags with stickers from various colleges and universities, or stating emphatically that they were already members of the regular Army or of the National Guard, the newcomers presented a problem to General Smith, who acted as statistician. He said that more than 45 per cent of them already had attended colleges or universities for at least one year; twenty were members of the National Guard, and twenty-two of the regular Army and had gained their appointments as a result of a competitive examination.

General Smith expressed his approval of the incoming West Point men, and as the taller cadets were being placed in flank companies he said they impressed him as being the most remarkable first-year men the academy has had since the close of the World War.

Only one Negro cadet passed the West Point bounds this morning. He is Denton J. Brooks jr., of Chicago. He

was appointed by Representative Oscar De Priest, of the 1st District of Illinois. Registration officials said last night that the results of his physical examination had not been indorsed and his admittance is pending.

A small group of newspaper reporters, invited for the first time in the history of the academy, were the only civilians who witnessed the welcoming ceremony in the gymnasium.

DETON J. BROOKS
Washington, D.C.
IN WEST POINT
7-4-30
FROM CHICAGO
Washington, D.C.
DePriest Succeeds In Getting Another Boy In West Point

Deton J. Brooks, 3256 Rhodes avenue, Chicago, one of the three youths recently nominated by Congressman Oscar DePriest for West Point Academy, was admitted as a member of the first year class of that institution, Tuesday.

Brooks was admitted to the Academy upon recognition of the merits in his certificate of preparatory education, having had his name submitted too late for him to participate in the entrance examination. He became active in the student body of the military school, beginning July 1, and will be finally admitted provided he passes the physical examination.

Two other colored boys, William W. Thomas and Benjamin O. Davis Jr., both of Chicago, did not enter. Davis, the son of Lieutenant Colonel Benjamin O. Davis, U.S.A., declined the appointment. Thomas, on the other hand, did not have sufficient qualification in his certificate to warrant a recognition of his preliminary training.

All of the lads were nominated by the colored Congressman from Illinois at the same time, and therefore their names were received too late for participation in the entrance test.

MAJOR FEARING IS YOUNGEST MAJOR

Courier
WASHINGTON, July 10—Chas. H. Fearing, a veteran of the Spanish American War, the Philippine Insurrection and the World War, who served overseas with the 92nd Division as first lieutenant, 365th Infantry, has just been commissioned by the War Department as a major, 428th Infantry, Organized Reserves, United States Army, entered the army in 1898 while a student at Howard University and enjoys the distinction of having been one of the youngest soldiers to serve during the war with Spain.

Major Fearing is a native Washingtonian. For three years he was connected with the public schools as a stenographer, later serving for nine years as an assistant secretary to the late Booker T. Washington. Aside from his interests in the organized reserve movement of the army he has, for the past 10 years, represented the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company as manager in Florida and Washington. He is living in Washington with his wife, the former Carrie E. Lee and their three sons.



Asst. Times 30 News
A LIEUTENANT-COLONEL—Chaplain L. A. Carter, Camp Little, No. Tennessee friends and acquaintances of Lieut.-Colonel L. Augustus Carter are extending congratulations to him anent his recent promotion.

7-24-30
Knoxville, Tenn.
Col. Carter was appointed to the chaplaincy during the time he was serving as pastor of the Knoxville Mt. Zion Baptist Church. He was known as one of the most influential leaders in this section during the several years that he held the local pastorate, and his progress as an officer of the United States army has been noted with much interest by his many admirers.

Soldiers - 1930

Officers.

DePriest Entitled to Name *Amsterdam News* Two to West Point in 1931

8-4-30
New York, N. Y.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Representative Oscar DePriest, Republican, of Chicago, is entitled to make two nominations to the United States Military Academy for admission July 1 next, according to an announcement of vacancies at West Point by the War Department last Thursday.

The candidates nominated will be examined on the first Tuesday in March, 1931, with a view to admission on July 1.

Each candidate must pass a rigid physical examination. None is accepted who has any defect or infirmity which renders him unfit for military service. In addition, each candidate must pass an examination in the subjects of algebra, geometry, English grammar, composition and literature, and history. Graduates of first class high schools and students at universities and colleges of recognized standing, however, may submit educational certificates which will be considered by the academic board, and if satisfactory may be accepted in lieu of the mental examination.

The pay of a cadet is \$780 a year and commutation of rations, at present fixed at 80 cents a day, making a total of \$1,072 a year.

WEST POINT AND THE NEGRO

Congressman Oscar DePriest has been having poor luck with his nominees for the United States Military academy at West Point and the Naval academy at Annapolis. Those candidates who have qualified metnally have failed to meet the physical requirements, and the one candidate who met the physical standards was unable to keep step mental-ly. Mr. DePriest intends to nominate Negro young men until one is found who meets all the requirements.

Certainly among the ten million or more Negroes in this country there must be hundreds able to meet the West Point and Annapolis standards.

Unfortunately for Negro candidates this matter of admission to the military and naval academies is beclouded with prejudice and it is difficult to get some people to believe that one or more of the DePriest nominees would have been accepted had it not been for this factor.

The Philadelphia "Record," in an editorial last week, suggested that a vote be taken among the

cadets at West Point to ascertain how they feel about Negro cadets. The "Record" seems to think that this would be one step in what it designates an "intelligent effort" to have a showdown. It is further suggested that "The service authorities should be smoked out, compelled to go on record with their personal and official views."

This seems fair enough on the surface, but the question that comes to mind is, "Why should it be necessary to distribute a questionnaire of this kind regarding a government institution wholly supported by taxes levied indiscriminately upon the entire population?"

We do not favor any such questionnaire. Let the authorities set the requirements for entrance to the institution, administer them fairly, and make them the same for all candidates regardless of race. The questionnaire suggested implies that there is some doubt as to the Negro's right to enter West Point and Annapolis, and we submit that above this right there is no doubt — none whatever.

As a side issue, we want to suggest to brilliant Negro students that they give more positive attention to keeping themselves physically fit.

—THE PHILADELPHIA TRIBUNE. MAYOR HEWITT RETIRES

MAJOR RETIRES FROM COMMAND OF THE 3rd BN. 372nd INF. MASS. N. G. AFTER SEVEN YEARS OF EFFICIENT SERVICE AS COMMANDER. CAPT. DUGGAR IN COMMAND.

By Cornelius McKane
After having served seven years as commander of the 3rd Bn. 372nd Inf. Mass. N. G., the time limit as required by the State for all Bn. Commanders, Major Larkland F. Hewitt turned over his command to the next senior officer of the Battalion, Capt. Edward Dugger of Co. K at 12 o'clock Wednesday night and until such time as the appointment of another Major. The military career of Major Hewitt is an interesting one and should serve as an inspiration to young men of this day who should seek to follow his example. He began his military career as a buck private in Co. L of the Old 6th Regt. Mass. N. G. under Captain J. Holman in 1917. During the World War he served as Lieutenant in the 370th Inf. of Illinois under Col. Duncan and led the leading platoon in Co. M in many a bloody

combat on the fields of France.

This young leader did not retire from the army life after the war but with the co-operation of other former young military officers formed an out-let, the result of which is the present Battalion. Major Hewitt leaves the Bn. in a healthy condition and numerically up to the required strength and military efficiency. The Major is a native of Linstead, Jamaica, and his many friends are wishing for him a successful career in whatever he may choose to follow. He has just entered his fortieth year.

Farewell Talks

In his farewell talk to the men last Wednesday evening at the regular drill he urged the men to be loyal to the country and to themselves and make themselves efficient along all lines. The men of the 3rd Bn. regret the leaving of Major Hewitt whom they have held in the highest esteem and affection as their great Commander.

Captain Edward Dugger stressed his appreciation of the Major and told of the fine service the outgoing commander had rendered and hoped the impression he had made on the boys would be a lasting one, for good. Captain Edward Dugger then presented Dr. Alice Woodby McKane, President of the Ladies' Auxiliary to Co. L 6th Regt. Mass. N. G. who spoke briefly to the officers and men, particularly urging the young men to see to it that the Battalion was kept up to the standard, to lead good lives and refute the lie, that Black men will not follow Black Commanders.

Parham And Davis Named by DePriest

Benjamin O. Davis, Jr., son of Col. Benjamin O. Davis, and Alonzo S. Parham, were nominated by Congressman Oscar DePriest for the United States Military Academy at West Point this week.

Philadelphia Man Gets Commission

Dr. Rudolph Winston Receives Commission of First Lieutenant In Medical Reserve Corps of the U. S. Army

Dr. Rudolph Winston, 4047 Aspen street, Philadelphia, Pa., was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania with the degree of doctor of medicine and at the same time received a commission of first lieutenant in the Medical Reserve Corps of the U. S. Army.

Dr. Winston is a native of Hampton, Va., but a product of the mixed school system of Philadelphia. His

received is \$3,200 a year. He and his classmate are the only Negroes in their class of 129 and the first Negroes to be commissioned first lieutenants in the medical reserve corps of the U. S. Army.



Dr. WINSTON

by taking the reserve-officers' training course in a medical school. Dr. Winston will serve his internship at the City Hospital, St. Louis Mo. He is a member of Alpha Phi Alpha.

career has been brilliant and unusual. He was left an orphan when in the second year in high school. As a distinguished graduate he was awarded a Central High School scholarship to the University of Pennsylvania in any department he should choose for four years. He took the college course, receiving an A.B. degree in three and one-half years. During the latter part of his high school career and throughout college he worked nights in the post-office. Upon entering medical school he was one of three recipients of a four-year scholarship as a result of a competitive examination. The cash value of the two scholarships he received is \$3,200 a year.

Soldiers - 1930

Organization of NEGRO VETERANS

Thursday night a mass meeting of ex-soldiers for the purpose of organizing what will be known as a Negro post of the Veterans of Foreign Wars will be held.

Edward G. Schuab, state commander, will be in charge of the Negro unit when fully organized, we understand.

It should be mentioned too, that Negroes are being organized in a similarly segregated V. F. W. outfit at South Bend, by C. L. Turney. The South Bend V. F. W. post will include members from Elkhart. Mr. Turney who is a native of the latter city, is chief of staff for the State of Indiana.

A few weeks ago the entire nation was treated to a bit of first hand segregation when Negro Gold Star mothers were sent over seas to visit the graves of their dead children in France under conditions that were at least very condemnable.

We regard the treatment accorded these ladies as first hand Jim-crowism because it was meted out by a branch of the United States government.

The surviving mothers of Negro soldiers who fought and died that so-called democracy might be preserved, were dispatched to their foreign destination in ship that was described as being better fitted for the shipment of mules than human beings.

The whole thing was an evidence of sheer contempt and undervaluation of the significance of an entire race, a slap in the face of decency and a serious reflection upon the status of our national government.

Now comes a movement in Indiana to organize Negroes into what is known as the Veterans of Foreign Wars on what is plainly a well planned basis of segregation.

Any average citizen is capable of appreciating the worth of an institution such as V. F. W. represents. There is absolutely no question but that the organization in itself is very laudable in character and intent. But why, may we ask, is it necessary to associate with the promotion the damnable principles of segregation? Has it become absolutely impossible to do big things without bringing into vogue systems that smack of segregation and its hated effects? We hope not.

We do not know to what extent the movement will succeed but we do know that

the V. F. W. will have far greater success with ambitious Negroes if it proceeds with its work of organizing its units on a strictly American basis.

No liberty loving citizen can conscientiously hope to promote the interest of any cause that needlessly embodies any system of segregation in its furtherance.

We believe in democratic principles to the extent of supporting all things constitutionally American. Segregation is un-American because it is unconstitutional and when the V. F. W. proceed to organize additional units on a plan dictated by a spirit of segregation, the organization commits an act that is un-American in principle and therefore unworthy of support.

There is no place we think for segregation, in an organization such as the Veterans of Foreign Wars represents.

Negro Veterans Did Not Go To Coney With American Legion. Why?

The twelfth annual convention of the American Legion, Department of Ohio, came to a close Tuesday. From a colored standpoint, the parade marked its most significant feature.

Earl Shaw Post made a splendid showing.

The 372nd Infantry, Company G., Ohio's crack colored company, led the parade. Captain Wilkins and his gallant men marched as did the old guard of Napoleon.

The boat to Coney Island marked the "end of the trail" for the marchers, who were to embark and enjoy the many pleasures of that beautiful resort. Before reaching the river, the colored troops made a detour which took them back to the "dear old West End."

As Coney Island has for years been closed to colored citizens, quite an amount of criticism was caused by the apparent submission of the American Legion of Ohio to such discrimination and violation of the law! We have been informed, however, that the white

officials were not to blame, that the colored branch, the Earl Stewart Post, did not want to go to Coney Island, and accepted instead, enough money to pay for ball and banquet!

There are many rumors afloat as to the financial transaction and surrender of rights.

We are glad to say that several colored men were in white bands and companies from up State, and they went with their white comrades to Coney Island.

HERALD POST
LOUISVILLE, KY.

JUL 5 - 1930
COLORED VETS NAME

2 LOUISVILLE MEN
Two Louisville men were elected officers of the Negro Spanish-American War Veterans of the Southern and Southeastern States at the twentieth annual encampment of the organization here.

The following officers were chosen at an election held in the Central Colored High School Friday afternoon: Commander, the Rev. George D. Toutman, Louisville; senior vice commander, James A. Alston, Portsmouth, Va.; junior vice commander, Samuel Cropper, Washington, D. C.; chaplain, the Rev. William H. Coston, Philadelphia, Pa.; surgeon, Dr. Ballard Wilson, Louisville; adjutant, Jeremiah H. Green, Portsmouth, Va., and quartermaster, William W. Washington, Washington, D. C.

BOSTON IS READY
FOR LEGIONNAIRES

Many Colored Delegates To Attend

BOSTON, Mass.—(ANP)—Colored delegates and visiting veterans of the World War are expected to attend the American Legion Convention which convenes in this city during the week of October 1, 2, 3, and 4.

At the 1918 Paris Peace Conference where initial plans of organization of the American Legion were conceived, only a small number of colored delegates had the honor of attending those historical sessions shortly after the Armistice had been signed.

After demobilization of the military and naval units which had come back from overseas, also those who were stationed at training camps in the

state renewal of the plans formulated in Paris became necessary to assure a temporary veteran organization. An executive committee formed in Paris had on one of its sub-committees a colored delegate and although an obscure figure he assisted the other delegates to arrange the first caucus which was held at St. Louis, Mo., in 1920.

Massachusetts along with other states of the East and West sent their quota of colored delegates, all of them taking an active and energetic part in the proceedings forming the temporary organization. Acrimonious debate as to the wisdom of organizing colored posts in the different states which were

allotted into respective departments took place. Before adjournment of the St. Louis caucus it was finally decided that the State departments should consider the status of post representation within the area or limits where towns and cities were located with eligibility discretionary as to what veterans who could or could not join the new formed organization in those different localities.

Race Accorded Recognition

Southern veteran leaders at first were very enthusiastic during the formative period of organizing the American Legion. They failed to realize the seriousness of their objections when the subject was brought upon the floor at the memorable St. Louis caucus, as to the feasibility of organizing colored posts in certain states of the South.

The issue of Negro Posts and individual black veterans joining the Legion became bitter and for a time the question of forming an organization of any kind seemed to hang on a single thread.

However, the wise heads of the caucus ironed out the matter to the satisfaction of all concerned and at present the American Legion is the greatest veteran organization in the world.

At Cleveland, Ohio, 1921, the permanent organization was formed with scores of Negro delegates and alternatives attending who were accorded due recognition from the departments to which they were accredited.

Many novel convention features await the arrival of the legionnaires. Among them will be division reunions. Never since the Legion has been organized has any of the former World War Negro combat divisions held a division reunion. William E. Carter Post No. 16, the senior legion unit of Suffolk County of the Massachusetts Department whose membership will have almost its full quota of 150 is devising plans for 92nd and 93rd Division reunions, hoping that permanent division organizations will be formed and in years to come the buddies who fought in these two divisions will renew their associations at other conventions when they convene.

Negro depot brigades, service of supply units, and engineer battalions of the World War will not be forgotten

in the scheme of arranging reunions during the 1930 Convention in Boston.

Spanish War Veterans

Return from Encampment

8-20-30

A large delegation of United Spanish War Veterans who are members of the Admiral Philip Camp No. 13, headed by Commander Lemuel Henson, have returned from Philadelphia where they attended the thirty-second national annual encampment of the veterans. Commander Henson, who resides at 751 Marcy avenue, stated that it was one of the best encampments he had ever attended.

The next encampment will be held in New Orleans. Ex-Judge Edward S. Mathias of the Ohio Supreme Court was elected Commander-in-chief.

Raleigh N. C. Observer
Saturday, August 24, 1930

JAMES STRICKLAND TO HEAD NEGRO VETERANS

Charles T. Norwood Post Elects But Does Not Instruct Convention Delegates

James E. Strickland, of the Mechanics and Farmers Bank, was last night elected commander of the Charles T. Norwood Post of the American Legion, organization of Raleigh Negro veterans. In October he succeeds Rev. J. W. Smith, present post commander.

Other officers elected were: Charles G. Williams and Walter O. Taylor, vice-commanders; J. Jerome Turner, finance officer; and Charles I. Irving, adjutant. The new commander was empowered to appoint the other officers of the post.

The post elected Commander Smith, Commander-elect Strickland and James E. Taylor as its delegates to the State convention in Winston-Salem. The delegation was not instructed on any subject.

State Vice-Commander Lawrence Oxley, North Carolinas ranking Negro Legionnaire since the establishment of "Department B," the Negro division, several years ago, will attend the convention. At the annual Negro post officers conference this year it was unanimously recommended that he be re-appointed as Vice-Commander next year and as far as is known here he has no opposition.

NEGRO LEGIONNAIRES MAY SEEK VOTE RIGHT

Raleigh, Aug. 21.—(AP)—The right of the 24 North Carolina Negro posts of the American Legion to vote for state officers and on state legislation will be brought up on the floor of the Legion's annual convention in Winston-Salem next week, it was reported here today.

State Vice Commander Lawrence Oxley, for four years the head of the "Department B," the Negro division of the Legion in this state, confirmed the report to the extent of saying that certain white Legionnaires had told him they would bring up the question. He declined to name the men on the ground that the information had been given him in confidence.

"The national constitution of the American Legion undoubtedly gives us this right," said Lieutenant Oxley, "but neither I nor other Negro Legionnaires have ever pressed the point because of the splendid and increasing cooperation we have received."

NEGRO LEGIONNAIRES' RIGHTS TO COME UP

Question of Voting At State Convention Will Be Discussed In Winston-Salem.

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Shall Negro Vote In Legion Meet?

Question Is Brought Up to Face Twin City Convention

Raleigh, Aug. 21 (AP)—The right of the twenty-four North Carolina negro posts of the American Legion to vote for State officers and on State Legion legislation will be brought up on the floor of the Legion's annual convention in Winston-Salem next week, it was reported here today.

State Vice-Commander Lawrence Oxley, for four years head of "Department B," the negro division of the Legion in this State, confirmed the report to the extent of saying that certain white Legionnaires had told him they would bring up the question. He declined to name the men on the ground that the information had been given him in confidence. "The National Constitution of the American Legion undoubtedly gives us this right," said Lieutenant Oxley, "but neither I nor other negro Legionnaires have ever pressed the point, because of the splendid and increasing cooperation we have received."

North Carolina now has twenty-four negro Legion posts; more, it is said, than any other state, and has about 600 paid up members. It has the only negro drum and bugle corps in the Legion.

BEAUFORT LEGION POST OPPOSES NEGRO VOTING

WASHINGTON, N. C., Aug. 23.—(AP)—The Beaufort county post of the American Legion voted here to endorse Col. W. T. Joyner, of Raleigh, as national committeeman from North Carolina. It instructed its delegates to the state convention at Winston-Salem next week to oppose any resolution permitting Negro members of the Legion to vote in the convention.

Article on American Legion Creates Row Among Members

seems to have been a misunderstanding with the delegation which represented the Legion or there must have been since the action an attempt to Pussyfoot.

5 American Legion, declared that the article published in the WASHINGTON WORLD last week in the James Reese Europe Post No. 5, American Legion, with the exception of some amendatory words offered previous to the convention scoring the Secretary of War and deploring segregation of the James E. Walker Post No. 26. Dr. Jones agreed to support the resolution which had been reported to the convention without comment by the resolutions committee with the proposed amendment. It is true, however, that Dr. Jones in addressing the convention, stated: "I am opposed to the resolution but segregation, discrimination and prescription is bad."

Mr. Almond in his statement said that Dr. Jones opposed the resolution as presented, but made a speech stating "I am opposed to the resolution but segregation, discrimination and prescription is bad."

Mr. Almond's statement follows: With reference to the article which appeared in the Washington World August 29, 1930, as referring to the Gold Star Mothers' pilgrimage to France, the article was true except as hereinafter stated. There

of the resolution. There is no question with reference to the vote for the adoption of the resolution, but there is a question as to what the intentions of Dr. Jones was.

Col. West A. Hamilton of the James E. Walker Post No. 26, to which Dr. Jones belongs, gave his support to the resolution without a whim or a but. He did not compromise his statement in support of the resolution at no time during the discourse of the agreement, this, of course, was commendable.

It was not my intention to become great, or to make a fellow Legioneer small when the report was given to the reporter. The language used in framing the report was gathered from the statements made by me to the reporter, along with clippings from other reliable daily papers.

The milder terms as referred to only meant the striking of several words in the original resolution which was written by me and handed to the chairman of the resolutions committee while the convention was in session.

The substitute resolution was written by another member of the convention and was at no time officially accepted by me.

The comment which has arisen since the convention is truly uncalled for as detrimental to all concerned. The resolution gained

some support and the contention over who is who or who was "it," was not and is not relevant to the issue. This is, however, nothing new for the Negro in general. Jealousy, inimity, strife and hatred has its place in all political, social and fraternal orders and societies and those who attempt to raise themselves and the race will be fighting in the front line of criticism.

I have no apology to offer for the report given to the Washington WORLD. The complimentary remarks in describing me was not my own and I believe that the editor used language which he saw fit. In addition to the foregoing it might also be stated that the resolution with reference to the 18th Amendment to the Constitution was moved to be tabled by me in the resolutions committee. I am ready to defend myself in these and all other allegations made with reference to the convention.

If the Legion stands for freedom, justice and democracy, as long as I am connected with the Legion, I intend to support these principles without compromise, fully believing in American manhood and principle and that a solid stand as such will lead us as a race to social, political and economical grandure.

ELISHA E. AIMOND, Commander, James Reese Europe Post No. 5, The American Legion.

Soldiers-1930

Organization of
Greensboro, N. C. News
Monday, January 27, 1930

Colonel Freeman Addresses Negro Legion Post Officers

Loyalty of Negro In Legion Work Praised By Department
Commander; More Than 800 Attend Meeting at Trinity
A. M. E. Zion Church; Conference Continues Today.

Emphasizing the loyalty of the negro as a trait to be retained and nurtured, and making a plea for the disabled veterans of the world war, Col. George K. Freeman, department commander of the American Legion, addressed the mass meeting of more than 800, representing division B of North Carolina department at their fourth annual post officers' conference at the opening session at Trinity A. M. E. Zion church yesterday afternoon. His talk featured the opening day's program. The conference will continue throughout today. Twenty-three posts of the legion were represented at the meeting.

Andrew Joyner, Jr., city attorney, delivered the welcome address, substituting for Mayor R. R. King, Jr., who was unable to attend the meeting. Arthur W. Ferguson, of Maceo T. Alston post, welcomed the visitors. R. H. Hamilton, of the Asheville post, responded.

W. B. Windsor, supervising principal of the negro schools of Greensboro, welcomed the negro veterans on behalf of the business, professional and fraternal groups of the city. L. A. Oxley, vice department commander, responded.

Colonel Freeman, urged the negro

legionaires to enter whole-heartedly into their work for the upbuilding of citizenship in their communities. He referred to the loyalty of the legion members during the past.

Colonel Freeman spoke of the universal draft bill and urged the members to indorse it at their business meeting.

Lieutenant Oxley, department vice commander, presided at the afternoon meeting. In addition to the talks of the afternoon a number of musical features were presented with the A. and T. college glee club and a sextet from St. Matthews Methodist Episcopal church participating. The entire audience sang a number of negro spirituals.

The business session will start at 10:30 o'clock this morning, continuing through the afternoon. The session today will be held in the A. and T. college auditorium. The legionaires will assemble at a joint chapel service with the college students.

The features for the program today will include addresses by the department vice commander, Lieutenant Oxley, Charlotte Hawkins Brown, principal of Palmer Memorial Institute, and Dr. W. C. Jackson, vice president of the North Carolina college.

Negro Veterans of Sarasota, Florida, Hold Initial Meeting

Chas. M. Raphum, Adjutant-General — Mayor Bacon
Promises Veterans Their Rightful Place
in All Civic Movements

More than two hundred colored veterans, and their friends and families, gathered at the Newtown Methodist Church of Sarasota, Florida, Monday evening, January 13th, and formed Sarasota Post No. 9, Department of Florida, World War Veterans.

Dr. J. M. Ponder, the Negro State Commander, was called for an address, but was detained by an emergency operation, and his place in the program was taken by Inspector General Harry H. Hall, of Tampa.

who drove the sixty miles in record time; and arrived just as his place in the speech-making feature was due.

Mayor E. J. Bacon of Sarasota, has expressed himself as highly gratified to know that the veterans had perfected an organization, and promised them their rightful place in all civic movements.

Rev. H. A. Bryan, the pastor of the church, himself a veteran of two wars, was responsible for the organization, and has been appointed to a place on the state department staff with the rank of Major.

The following named veterans were named to constitute the first set of officers and ceremonial guard for the local post: E. D. Payne, James Denison, J. H. Williams, J. P. Phillips, Lester Johnson, Izah Damon, J. Spencer, P. C. Coles, John Newton, Sonny Jones, Isaac Baker, Geo. Oden, Joe J. Jackson, Henry Solomon, E. W. Wilcox (honorary member) and Zollie Hall.

Adjutant General Chas. M. Raphum, states that the Southern Headquarters have been established at 208 Madison Street, Tampa, Fla., where the national supply department is also located. All correspondence will continue to be addressed to St. Petersburg, as the secretarial offices are maintained because the adjutant general, a disabled veteran can carry out the duties of his office with less physical strain.

It is said that the movement to inaugurate Negro veteran posts is meeting with splendid success.

High Point, N. C. Enterprise
Wednesday, January 15, 1930

LOCAL POST FOR NEGROES FORMED

Andrew Jackson Post of
American Legion Fosters
Organization Among Colored
Legionnaires of City

A local post for negro ex-service men was organized here last night under auspices of the Andrew Jackson post of the American legion at a joint meeting held at the Junior Order hall on East Washington street.

Over 30 negro legionnaires were present, all of whom manifested great interest in the proposal and signed up as charter members of the new post. To get the organization functioning as soon as possible a temporary chairman, Ezekiel Wright, local barber, was elected and a committee of five appointed to meet with him to complete the work. Application for a charter, it was announced, will be made this week.

It is expected that the organization will be completed at a meeting to be held in the William Penn high school next Tuesday night at 8 o'clock. Efforts will be made to get many more colored ex-service men interested in the legion work before this time.

During the meeting last night

short talks were made by Dr. I. T. Mann and Bruce H. Carraway as to the advantages of organizing. They assured the negro legionnaires of the whole-hearted support of the Andrew Jackson post. Sandwiches, cigars and cigarettes were distributed among the guests during the night.

OFFICERS OF N. C. LEGION POSTS TO HOLD MEETING

Raleigh, N. C.—Programs and announcements of the Fourth Annual Post Officers' Conference, Department of North Carolina (Division 'B') the American Legion, have been sent out by Lawrence A. Oxley, Department Vice-Commander.

This Conference will be held at Greensboro, January 26 and 27.

There are twenty-one Posts of the American Legion in the Department of North Carolina composed of men of color. In 1929 these Posts had a total membership of 700, an increase of 200 members over the year 1928. The Posts are located in the following cities: Wilmington, Wilson, Asheville, East Spencer, Newbern, Salisbury, Louisburg, Durham, Henderson, Rocky Mount, Lumberton, Weldon, Winston-Salem, Raleigh, Washington, Oxford, Charlotte, Concord, Hickory and Lexington.

Speakers on the program are Colonel George K. Freeman, Department Commander, Mrs. Marian Crawford Adams of the American Red Cross, President David D. Jones of Bennett College, President F. D. Bluford of State A. and T. College, Dr. W. C. Jackson of the Southern Interracial Commission, Mrs. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, President Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, and Mayor Robert R. King, Jr., of Greensboro.

The Maceo T. Alston Post No. 183 of Greensboro will be the host to the Conference. The Conference will open with a public mass meeting Sunday afternoon, January 26, 1930 at the Trinity A. M. E. Zion Church, East Washington and Gilmer Streets. A splendid program of vocal music by the A. and T. College Glee Club, the Bennett College Quintette, and the Maceo T. Alston Quartette will feature this meeting.

Delegates and visitors will register at the American Legion Club, East Market and Regan Streets, Monday morning, January 27 at ten o'clock. New post would have a general Business sessions of the Conference will be held in the Wilkins Building, East Market Street, beginning at ten-thirty o'clock, Monday morning, January 27, 1930.

RICHMOND, VA.
TIMES-DISPATCH

JAN 30 1930

Negroes Form Legion Post at Martinsville

MARTINSVILLE, VA., Jan. 29—With Dr. Dana O. Baldwin, well-known Negro physician and citizen as post commander, the Homer Dillard Post of the American Legion (colored) was organized at the Baldwin Theatre Sunday afternoon, with a large number of former service men present, the meeting being marked by much interest and enthusiasm. Other officers named at that time were James E. Moore, vice-commander; John T. Wilson, adjutant; finance officer, William A. Kinley; historian, Walter Reynolds; chaplain, George A. Martin, and sergeant-at-arms, John D. Hairston.

GREENSBORO, N. C.
RECORD

APR 8 - 1930 NEGRO CHAPTER GIVEN CHARTER

Form Legion Post In
Burlington and Alamance County

BURLINGTON, April 8.—(Special)—Charter for the John Ratliffe post No. 195, negro post of the American legion, was today received by the Walter B. Ellis post of the same organization and duly turned over to the officers of the negro organization.

Starting with an initial membership for the charter of 15 members the post has already grown to twenty and will now become an active organization in the county with possibility of securing a greater portion of the 300 colored ex-service men that are still residents of the county. The post being the only colored organization in Alamance county.

Commander M. K. Tyson stated today that the members of the new post would have a general meeting in the very near future and would present the charter to the membership.

APR 27 1930

POST PLANS MEMORIAL TO COLORED WAR HEROES

The George P. Davis Post, American Legion, Brooklyn's only Negro post, headed by Commander **Edward C. Freeman**, is to campaign for money to erect a memorial home as a tribute to those who made the supreme sacrifice and to the gold star mothers and widows.

The committee is composed of the post Chaplain, the Rev. George S. Starks; Vice Commander Howard W. Davis, Legal Officer Thomas L. Higgins, Richard C. White and Denvey F. Brimage.

The drive will open at the Academy of Music the evening of May 14 at an entertainment and musical. An address is to be made by Emmett J. Scott of Howard University, Washington, D. C., an assistant to Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, in the world conflict. He is the author of books and articles, including "The American Negro in the World War."

The post meets the second and fourth Tuesdays of every month at No. 132 Putnam Avenue.

Negro Legionnaires To Seek Members

The Colonel Charles Young Post, 168, American Legion, will begin a membership drive April 15.

All negro ex-service men who are not members of the Legion will be urged to join. L. A. Lewis, chairman, and B. T. Tale, both past commanders, will direct the drive from 420 East Second Street.

MEMPHIS, TENN
PRESS-SCIMITAR

NEGRO LEGION POST TO SEEK MEMBERS

Autress Russell Post of the American Legion will open a membership drive Tuesday night with a rally at the new auditorium in Church Park.

The local organization was the largest negro post in the country in 1929, and officers declare they are going to retain the honor this year.

A band and a drill team are being organized. The band will be under direction of Lieut. C. C. Valle, ex-bandmaster of the 375th Infantry.

MEMPHIS, TENN.
COMMERCIAL-APPEAL

NEGRO POST OPENS DRIVE

R. Q. Venson, Commander, Leads
Legion Unit's Campaign.

Plans to make Memphis the biggest American Legion city in the world were undertaken last night at Church Park Auditorium by Autress Russell Post No. 27, negro American Legion. The Russell post was the largest negro post in the world last year, and an effort will be made to retain the distinction and increase the membership. R. Q. Venson is commander.

Negro Veterans Are Awakening

Have Been Silent for
More Than Ten
Years

According to reports from the headquarters of the National Council, World War Veterans, Inc., the Negro ex-service men are awakening to the fact that they should organize.

For more than ten years a number of them have deluded themselves with the idea that the American Legion, or some such organization of white veterans would miss the membership of the Negro, and possibly in the hope that they would be forced to join, they have waited and waited. Many of them are still waiting it is said.

The matter was recently brought to more or less of an issue, it seeming that a group of veterans in South Carolina had originated what they "thought" a Post of the American Legion. They formed a body of honorably discharged veterans and then made their application to the American Legion for a charter. For more than two years, according to the statements of the men themselves, they have been put off with one excuse or another, but have never been recognized or the organization issued a charter of any kind. Tiring of the inability of their officers to secure them any recognition, the group met and communicated with headquarters of the N. C., World War Veterans, which is the original veterans' association of the World War, and without any red tape, the Post was given its charter in the World War Veterans.

As soon as the balance of the Negro veterans who have been "hoping" for admission to the American Legion understood that they may never be actually refused, but at the

Ex-Army Officers Join Association

FT. HUACHUCA, Ariz., June 20.—The Prioleau-Scott chapter No. 2 of the 92d and 93d Division Officers association was organized here at Ft. Huachuca, headquarters of the famed 10th United States Cavalry, with Warrant Officer H. H. Marchbanks, former army captain, as commanding chapter officer. Fifteen charter members were installed in the chapter by Captain Carpenter of Los Angeles, national organizer for the association, whose headquarters are in Los Angeles.

Members of the Prioleau-Scott chapter are: James H. Marchbanks, Thomas A. Firth, Monroe S. Caver, Benjamin Preston, George Hall, Horbe made to retain the distinction race Wilder, John Clark, Rosen T. Brown, Livingston J. Williams, John C. Sanders, Clyde Roberts, all 10th Cavalrymen, and Louis A. Carter, Leslie King, James G. Hollingsworth, Benjamin Mills, James P. Nobles, Jack Horner and Willie Johnson, 25th Infantrymen.

same time never issued a charter, then just that soon will the Negro veteran come into his own, in an organization that does want him for his value as a veteran.

Two thousand nine hundred and ninety-five charters have been issued by the N. C., W. W. V. to date, so the inspector general reports.

WILMINGTON, DEL.

STAR

JUN 8 - 1930 TO ORGANIZE POST FOR NEGRO SOLDIERS

A determined effort to organize a strong post for Negro ex-service men is to be made by a committee consisting of James H. Sewell, George Dumpson and Perry H. Naudain, secretary. The committee plans to adopt the original name of the "Norman D. Scott" Post and will make application for a charter on June 28. The flag of the post is being displayed at Hopkins and Banton's drug store, Twelfth and Walnut streets. This movement is in response to requests of several mothers of ex-service men who have appealed to the committee for the formation of a strong post. All Negro ex-service men who are interested are asked to get in touch with some member of the committee.

Indian War Veterans Form a Camp; Seek Negro Eligibles In Membership

of war veterans has been announced by James H. Cokeley, commander, known as the National Indian War Veterans. It had its birth in the West and has since spread throughout the country.

The first New York City camp was organized last week with a membership of seventeen men, amid great enthusiasm, and was named the Guy V. Henry Camp, in honor of that gallant officer who distinguished himself in many Indian campaigns.

Commander Cokeley states that many Negro veterans who served in the 9th and 10th Cavalries and 24th and 25th Infantries are eligible to membership, and he is desirous of locating them with a view to enlisting their cooperation in the new organization.

Full information can be had from State Commander Devanter, 53 Hamilton Terrace, or from Commander Cokeley, 1222 Boynton avenue.

CONTENDED FOR COLORED POSTS

Organization of Legionnaires Won Over Opposition of Southerners

At the 1918 Paris caucus where initial plans for organization of the American Legion were conceived, only a small number of colored delegates had the honor of attending those historical sessions shortly after the Armistice had been signed.

Color Question Came Up

After demobilization of the military and naval units which had come back from over seas, also those who were stationed at training camps in the states, renewal of the plans formulated in Paris became necessary to assure a temporary veteran organization.

An executive committee formed in Paris had on one of its sub-committees a colored delegate although an obscure figure he assisted the other delegates to arrange the first caucus which was held at St. Louis, Mo., in 1920.

Massachusetts along with other states of the east and west sent their quota of colored delegates to the Mound City, all of them taking an active and energetic part in the proceedings.

Southern veteran leaders at first were very enthusiastic during the formative period of organizing the American Legion. They failed to realize the seriousness of their objections when the subject was brought upon the floor at the memorable St. Louis caucus, as to the feasibility of organizing colored posts in certain states of the south.

The issue of Negro Posts and individual black veterans joining the Legion became bitter and for a time the question of forming an organization of any kind seemed to hang

on a single thread.

However, the wise heads of the caucus ironed out the matter to the satisfaction of all concerned and at present The American Legion is the greatest veteran organization in the World.

At Cleveland, Ohio, 1921, the permanent organization was formed with scores of Negro delegates and alternates attending who were accorded due recognition from the departments to which they were accredited. Boston, the citadel of freedom and liberty also the hot-bed of abolition before the Civil War has patiently awaited its turn to be a host of The American Legion.

The 1930 Tercentenary year luckily shone as a brilliant star to attract leaders of the Legion that the time had arrived to recognize Boston who for a long time had been boasting for a chance to demonstrate its "yankee hospitality" of the old time variety. Colored legionnaires coming to the "Hub" will be amazed to view at first hand as they probably already have learned from other buddies how spontaneous they will be received and accorded all the courtesies.

LEGION TO ORGANIZE COLORED POST HERE

Meeting Called for October 15 to
Establish Organization of Negro Ex-Service Men

M. B. Kendall, of Mt. Gay, fifth district commander of the American Legion, today issued a call for a meeting in the basement of the court house on the night of Wednesday, October 15, at 8 o'clock, of all colored ex-service men in the county for the purpose of organizing a Negro legion post in this section.

All colored men who served in the world war and were honorably discharged are eligible to membership in the new post, the privileges and benefits of which will be the same as those extended to white ex-service men in the legion.

Many outstanding colored veterans will be present and have a part in the organization program.

Soldiers - 1930

Organization of
CLARKSBURG, W. VA.
TELEGRAM

AUG 26 1930 Colored People Pledge Support To Legion Meet

That the colored people of Clarksburg and its vicinity have enlisted in a movement to make the state convention of the American Legion here Sunday, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday a big success was evidenced in an announcement made public today by officers of William Alexander post No. 72 in which it was stated all the colored churches and fraternal organizations have joined 100 per cent in the Legion promotion program.

The members of Alexander post will cooperate with those of the Roy E. Parrish post in staging the big convention, which from all indications, officers of both say, will be the biggest affair of its kind ever held in Clarksburg.

The representatives of the colored fraternal organizations who have been enlisted to aid the citizens' committee follow:

Knights of Pythias, Alonzo Jones; G. U. O. O. F. (Odd Fellows), A. Washington; I. B. P. O. E. (Elks), A. Washington; G. U. O. O. F. 1774, Earl Harris; A. F. A. M., John Strange; Court of Calanthe, Mrs. Lula Strange; Household of Ruth, 3647, Mrs. Miles Wilson; Eastern Star, Miss Naomi Jones; Household of Ruth, 5885, Mrs. Blanche Black; Women's Study Club, Miss Blanche Howard; the Violet Art Club, Mrs. Lucy Smith; I. B. P. O. E. of W. (Daughter Elks), Miss Estella Walker; Colored M. E. church, Rev. Caldwell; Mt. Zion Baptist church, Rev. C. H. Woody; Trinity M. E. church, Rev. Matthews, and the Pride Chapel, A. M. E. church, Rev. W. T. Biggers.

Representatives of the William Alexander Post No. 72 of the American Legion (colored) on the committee will be William Reddix, chairman; A. Washington, Robert Jones, Bart Madison and Henry Carter. The auxiliary of the post will be represented by Mrs. Willis Roberts and Mrs. Gertrude Holland.

SENTINEL
WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.
AUG 26 1930
Negro News Notes
A. A. Mayfield Phone 173

An almost breath-taking event was witnessed by thousands last night on the streets of Winston-Salem when the bugle corps and members of Legion posts throughout the State paraded through the streets. A feature was the only negro bugle corps in the United States, from Charlotte. This unit was the subject of much favorable comment. Bishop Dale, the illustrious leader, headed a group of trained musicians, fully uniformed in coats of blue with patch pockets and white breeches, with red braid and black puttee shoes, and silver helmets. Their drum major, Bishop Dale, was gorgeously clad in a white coat and trousers, with trousers trimmed with gold braid. He wore a helmet shako upon his head with a red plume and white trimming, and displayed in a most spectacular manner the baton that was won in the last national convention of the American Legion at Louisville, Ky., in a keen competition over 200 drum majors representing the Allied nations. The history of the organization from Charlotte Post reveals W. H. Pearson, of that post, as co-organizer with Dale, and has worked continuously with him since its organization. Following the parade, the comrades were given an elaborate entertainment at the Columbian Heights High School, and a dance, in which many took part.

Commander W. W. McGee expressed great pleasure over the manner in which the press and public entertained the Division B of the State Department of the American Legion. The cordial spirit accorded the veterans in this convention by the citizens of the city is highly appreciated.

RICHMOND, VA.
NEWS-LEADER

AUG 29 1930
Negro Veterans in
N. & W. Group to Meet

ROANOKE, Aug. 29.—(Special to The News Leader.)—The first annual meeting of the Negro division of the Norfolk and Western Veterans' Association will be held here November 1, it is announced by Floyd E. Chabot, secretary-treasurer of the association, following a committee meeting of Negro veterans. Approximately 150 "old timers" of the railroad from every part of the system are expected to attend the meeting.

COLOR ISSUES LOST OUT AT LEGION MEET

Brilliant Patriotic Demonstration is Impaired by a Lack of Response to Welfare of Colored Comrades.

BOSTON, Oct. 16.—(ANP)—This year's convention was great in the sense that visiting delegates came in large numbers. Boston organized entertainment for them on a grand scale and permitted them wholesale liberty, and the city was filled with noise and hilarity from the time the legionnaires came until they departed.

There was even present an ebullient spirit of camaraderie between the delegates from all sections and of all colors. One good ex-soldier met another, shook hands, and the stories of "the good old days" began, whoever they were.

Patriotism Soon Faded

One of the most popular units in the city was the Col. Charles Young of Charlotte, N. C., led by Lieut. Lawrence A. Oxley. This post, possessing a drum corps which has been a feature and prizewinner at several legion conventions, was thrown into bold relief on several occasions through the sterling work and appearance of this drum corps. Shortly after its arrival, it took greetings to President Hoover and the commander of the legion O. L. Bodenhamer of Arkansas. The latter came out upon the balcony of his hotel and greeted the boys. Generous praise was given the unit by many other persons, including Mayor Curley of Boston.

But when the convention as a body representing the solid opinion of its membership on issues vital and fundamental to the country which its members had fought for reached these real issues, it folded up and turned its back upon them—just like one-tenth of America's citizens have learned to expect most of the government bodies of their country to do.

Vital Issues Lose

A strong effort was made by colored legionnaires, assisted by some white friends, to have the legion take

a stand on lynching and on the discrimination shown by the war department in the treatment of gold star mothers.

The resolution on lynching was prepared, passed, and presented through the California department of the legion.

The celebrated Arkansas, Col. O. L. Bodenhamer, national commander of the legion, could not see his fair section held up to criticism in such a way, and eagerly lent his influence to a movement which caused the proposed resolution to be tabled without ever reaching the floor of the convention.

Said Commander Bodenhamer of Arkansas when he was interviewed: "We could never allow this to come up on the floor of the convention."

Similar disposal was made of the efforts on the part of delegates from Illinois and Massachusetts to have the legion make some expression concerning the war department's treatment of colored Gold Star Mothers.

REFUSES TO SPEAK AGAINST EVIL

Resolution Prepared But Never Permitted to Reach Floor.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 16.—(ANP)—If anybody had an idea that this year's convention of the American Legion, held in this city with its traditional spirit of fair play, was going to be composed of a majority of delegates who carried such a spirit in their own breasts, the official action of the Legion will convince such a person that the American Legion is the same baby-faced pretender on the rights of man and justice as between citizens today that

it was when organized in St. Louis. This year's convention was great in the sense that visiting delegates came in large numbers. Boston organized entertainment for them on a grand scale and permitted them wholesale liberty, and the city was filled with noise and hilarity from the time the Legionnaires came until they departed. There was even present an ebullient spirit of camaraderie between the delegates from all sections and of all colors. One good ex-soldier met another, shook hands, and the stories of "the good old days" began, whoever they were.

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A strong effort was made by colored Legionnaires, assisted by some white friends, to have the Legion take a stand on lynching and on the discrimination by the War Department in the treatment of Gold Star mothers.

The resolution on lynching was prepared, passed and presented through the California department of the Legion. It read as follows:

"Whereas, the practice of mob violence and lynching is increasing in such a way as to shake the very foundation of the American government, and whereas, the commission of any act against society by any person or person at any time is repulsive to the progressive, law-abiding citizens, and whereas, the practice of persons nullifying and disregarding the constituted methods of dealing with the taking of lives of men, women and children, without due regard to their guilt or innocence is mob violence and is a menace to the peace and security of its citizens, now therefore be it

"Resolved: That the American Legion, Department of California

In regular convention assembled this 19th day of August, 1930, here by calls upon the National Department of the American Legion at its twelfth annual convention assembled in Boston, Mass., to use its influence to destroy the menace of mob violence in all of its phases and to improve any measures tending to remove this blot from our daily life." 10-18-30

California delegates busied themselves with the resolutions committee of the Legion and Monroe Mason, distinguished ex-service man was appointed to lobby among the Legionnaires but all their efforts amounted to nothing.

The celebrated Arkansas, Col. O. Bodenhamer, national commander of the Legion, could not see his fair section held up to criticism in such a way, and eagerly lent his influence to a movement which caused the proposed resolution to be tabled without ever reaching the floor of the convention.

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Memphis, Tenn. Commercial Appeal Friday, October 3, 1930

NEGRO LEGIONNAIRES TO PICK NEW OFFICERS

Post No. 27 Will Hold Election On Oct. 14.

Three candidates for the office of commander of the negro American Legion Post No. 27 are competing for victory in the election Tuesday, Oct. 14.

The three candidates are: Clifton Satisfield, disabled veteran; W. L. Pamphlet, teacher, and past executive committeeman of the Tennessee department; and the Rev. James Moss, former officer of the local post.

Dr. R. Q. Venson, dentist and present commander, is not a candidate for re-election. Under his leadership the Memphis post has grown to 500 members, the largest negro post in the world.

The post has secured more than \$60,000 in loans for veterans, \$10,000 in compensation for disabled veterans; hospital service for more than 300; and compensation for 500 dependents of deceased veterans. The post also raised more than \$600 for the Community Fund, and has donated more than \$300 to charity.

Memphis War Vets Negro Vet to Dine With Pres. Hoover

WASHINGTON. — Representing this city at the National American Legion Convention, which is being held in Boston, Massachusetts, from Monday to Thursday of this week will be the only living Negro ex-soldier possessor of the Congressional Medal of Honor, the highest military honor in America. 10-1-30

George H. Wanton, 65 years of age, veteran of the Spanish-American War, the Philippine Insurrection, and the World War, left Washington on the Federal Express, Saturday night, to participate in the celebration, the first in which the 68 living recipients of the Medal of Honor have been assembled since the burying of the Unknown Soldier, shortly after the close of the World War. Mr. Wanton saw service in the Tenth U. S. Cavalry.

The only colored man who boasts of the same medal as that bestowed on Colonel Charles Lindberg and Commander Richard Byrd, is in possession of invitations to the ceremony, signed by city officials. He is to be a guest of honor of the city of Cambridge.

Dine With Hoover

On Monday, October 6, Mr. Wanton was in attendance at a special dinner at which President Herbert Hoover was the honored guest. This is the first occasion that a Negro has dined with the President of the United States since early in the twentieth century when Booker T. Washington broke fast with the late ex-President Theodore Roosevelt.

Johnson City, Tenn. Chronicle Sunday, October 19, 1930

NEGRO LEGION POST

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 18. (AP) — A new American Legion post for negroes has been organized in Knoxville. Seventy-five were taken into the new post as character members.

It is the first negro legion unit to be organized in Knoxville.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution Tuesday, Oct. 22, 1930

Negro Vets To Meet.

The Disabled Negro War Veterans' Association will hold its weekly meeting at 8 o'clock tonight at the Herndon building, 239 Auburn avenue, it was announced Monday. All negro veterans of the World War are invited.

The Negro drum and bugle corps of the Col. Charles Young Post of the American Legion at Charlotte, the only Negro drum corps in the country, will again parade at the national Legion convention, it was learned from Lieut. Lawrence Oxley, State vice-commander, yesterday. Last year the corps, headed by Drum Major Bishop Dale, who claims the distinction of being "the world's struttinest," was loudly acclaimed at Louisville.

The Negro corps will leave Charlotte by bus for Boston Friday, stop over in Greensboro to add color to a Negro football game, and stage several demonstrations on the way.

NEW COMMISSION TO ASSIST EX-SERVICE MEN OF ALL WARS.

Ex-Service Mens Commission of Kentucky Ready to Handle Applications For Claims.

San Antonio, Tex.

The Ex-Service Mens Commission of Kentucky was created by an act of the 1930 General Assembly. The law creating this Commission went into effect on June 18, at which time the Commission opened its offices at 305 West Market street, Louisville, Ky. This Commission was organized for the purpose of assisting veterans of all War in the presentation of their claims against the Federal Government for pensions and other compensations. Under the provisions of the law the Commission can help all ex-Service Men and Women and their dependents living in Kentucky, excepting those coming under the provisions of the law creating the Kentucky Disabled Ex-Service Mens Board, even these can be helped if they have not previously filed a claim with that Board.

Duke W. Fowler of Louisville, is chairman of the Commission. R. M. Morton, executive secretary, and Geo. W. Freeman, assistant secretary. The office of the Commission is kept open each day from 8 until 6 and on Saturdays until 8:30 p. m. The legislation creating the Ex-Service Mens Commission of Kentucky Veterans of Foreign Wars with the co-operation of the Louisville Camps of the United Spanish War Veterans and the Louisville Chapter of the Disabled American Veterans of the World War.

Since the Commission started functioning they have been kept busy with applications for compensation and pensions, the majority of which have come from the immediate vicinity of Louisville. The Commission however, is anxious to be of assistance to Ex-Service Men in all sections of Kentucky. Any Ex-Service Men or Women or their dependents who are residents of Kentucky, who desire to file their claim against the

government and have not done so through some other agency, will have their application receive prompt attention if they will communicate with this Commission. Address all inquiries to the Ex-Service Mens Commission of Kentucky. Attention of R. M. Morton, Executive Secretary. The Assistant Secretary, George W. Freeman, also serves as a field secretary, and is thoroughly equipped to come to Louisville if necessary. The Commission will be glad to have him go to any section of Kentucky to assist an Ex-Service Man or Woman in the preparation of their claim. It is not meant by this that all applications must come to Louisville in order to have their claim secure attention, as a great number of applicants can be handled entirely by mail. The New Pension Legislation recently passed by the National Congress has made compensation available to hundreds of thousands of Ex-Service Men and Women who heretofore have been denied compensation. The Commission is in a splendid position to handle applications for these new pensions speedily.

In this connection the Commission desires to call to the attention of the Ex-Service Men and Women the importance of carefully preserving their service discharge as it is essential that it be produced when application for claim is filed. If any one has lost or misplaced their discharge certificate they may secure a duplicate by writing to this Commission giving necessary details in connection with their service in order to identify them.

Anyone desiring further information concerning the work of this Commission and what their rights may be under the various pension and compensation laws will receive a prompt reply if they will address their inquiry to the Commission at the address above given.

Nashville Legion

Elects Officers

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 6. — By ANP) — Dr. H. H. Walker was elected post commander of the local American Legion organization at the annual meeting which was held at the Nashville Board and Trade building Wednesday evening. Other officers were: A. T. Kel-

sey, first vice commander; Mose Collier, second vice commander, and B. Thompson, third vice commander. An enlarged program, which includes aid for the unemployed, was adopted by the post.

Soldiers - 1930

Organization of

BIG LEGION MEETING, ANTI-LYNCH TABLED

CAL. DEPT. OFFERED RESOLUTION—COLORED POSTS AND INDIVIDUAL VETS. SHOW UP WELL IN PARADE—NO. CAR. DRUM CORPS SERENADES PRES. HOOVER — PLACE A WREATH AT SHAW MONUMENT — BROOKLYN POST DOES SO FOR ATTACKS—CARTER POST AND FRATERNAL BODIES DISPENSE HOSPITALITY—EQUAL RIGHTS LEAGUE AT ATTACKS EXERCISES

By Comrade Munn

Again the greatest veteran organization in the world has assembled with all of its contingents from the civilized universe who have been traveling and planning for weeks in order to reach Boston on schedule time.

Colored Legionnaires from America's four corners came, saw and enjoyed the copious spirit of veteranism displayed during each day of the Legion program along with their white Bud-Civil War heroes marched and the dies who at all times demonstrated remarkable unselfishness that equality above all things should come first as the outstanding tribute to the lone soldier buried at Arlington whose color is unknown. 10-11-30

Boston's black belt bedecked with Legion colors and the "stars and stripes" assumed an atmosphere of merriment when the "Vets" arrived, all of them with outstretched hands welcoming each other like long lost brothers, some of them with tears rolling from their eyes in acknowledgment of the incessant greetings coming with the suddenness bringing back memories of the battlefield "overseas," embarkation areas and the training cantonments back home of "17," "18" and "19".

North Carolina Drum Corps

Col. Charles Young Post No. 168, Department of North Carolina, from Charlotte, detrained at 4 A. M. Monday at Back Bay station and in the wee-wee hours trekked to its headquarters at the Hotel Crescent on Tremont Street in their glistening silver-topped helmets swinging on their right shoulders which in the gray dawn reminded one of the "war days" when units were moving to the front line under cover of darkness.

Young Post of 100 veterans has a "wow" of a drum corps. This aggregation has attended several national conventions, winning prizes at most of them for neatness of uniforms and the brand of martial music played by the organization.

Greeted by President Hoover—At Shaw Monument

Monday afternoon under the leadership of Laurence A. Oxley, the only

colored Department Officer in any state of the Nation, marched from its headquarters to the Statler Hotel and serenaded National Commander Bodenhamer, President Hoover and the latter in turn appeared on the balcony of the hotel on the Arlington Street side, greeted his buddies from North Carolina with a salute and bow becoming a Colonel of the sister Southern State of Arkansas. If this is not making history for the American Legion or an incident of this kind to happen without an advance broadcast of the event, we are willing to wait for while.

Yet, there was a climax to the above event which also was unheralded when this organization marched over a route jammed with autos to the Robert Gould Shaw monument where "retreat" was sounded and his Honor, The Mayor of Boston, James M. Curley, spoke to them in behalf of the city, unstinted "boys," of North Carolina, offering freedom, for which the north is famous, and also reminded them that gal-

lantly Col. Shaw led the black veterans of "63" before whose monument they stood, and on the same street these Civil War heroes marched and the route they came Monday to salute the black warriors who fell beside one of the greatest leaders who fought in the war of the Rebellion. So much for North Carolina. The City of Boston, in the person of its Mayor, officially greeted the "Old North State," asking the privilege as he happened to be riding past on his way to the Airport.

In the Parade

Brooklyn, N. Y.; Chester, Pa.; Springfield, Mass.; Providence, R. I.; Chicago, Ill.; Detroit, Mich.; and New Haven, Conn., and West Virginia, sent contingents who marched in the "Big Parade" on Tuesday. The 92nd and 93rd Divisions formed temporary organizations. Nominating Committees will announce soon a roster of temporary officers with the idea of holding reunions at the next National Convention. The Elks, Masons and other fraternal organizations here and in the suburban towns held open house for the Buddies to enjoy the hospitality of their dark brothers and sisters.

Thursday, the Grand Reception and Ball at Ruggles Hall, the Big Pythian Building was held, closing all the scheduled events of the week in a blaze of glory.

Anti-Lynching Tabled

An anti-lynching resolution, sponsored by the Department of California, pleading that "mob violence" also "lynching" is increasing, affecting and shaking the foundation of American Government, was offered and sent to the Resolutions Committee. California Legionnaires at their convention in Oakland, Aug. 19, passed the resolution unanimously and brought it before the National Convention Committee.

Dr. Wm. H. Jones, who won a distinguished service cross overseas, and delegate from the District of Columbia, also a member of Walker Post, arrived Saturday and immediately after registering at the hall where the National Resolution Committee, after organization of its sub-committees, had discussed for several hours the wisdom of reporting or rejecting many "1930" proposed laws of the Legion, was vehement in his denouncement of the lynching evil. He declared the District of Columbia legionnaires will be a unit these and other organizations to our affirmative consideration be recommended by the National Resolution Committee. Chairman Thomas Taylor of her visitors, and while everything of the committee would not express opinion as to the merits of "Anti-Lynching" resolution. Monroe Mason was appointed by William E. Carter of Post No. 16 of this city to contact representatives on the Resolution Committee from New England, the Central and Western States. The California resolution which was tabled by the committee, read as follows:

The Resolution

"Whereas, the practice of mob violence and lynching is increasing in such a way as to shake the very foundation of the American Government; and Whereas, the commission of any act against society by any person or persons, at any time is repulsive to the progressive, thinking and law-abiding citizens, and Whereas, the practice of persons in nullifying and disregarding the constituted methods of dealing with the taking of lives of men, women and children, without due regard to their guilt or innocence is mob violence and is a menace to the peace and security of its citizens, now therefore be it

Resolved, That the American Legion, Department of California, in regular convention assembled, this 19th day of August, 1930, hereby calls upon the National Department of the American Legion at its Twelfth Annual Convention assembled at Boston, Mass., to use its influence to destroy the menace of mob violence in all of its phases and to approve any measures tending to remove this blot from our daily life.

At Attacks Monument

George Davis Post of Brooklyn placed a wreath at the Attacks Monument. Officers of the Equal Rights League attended the exercises and thanked the Post.

AMERICAN LEGION DELEGATES

The National Convention of the American Legion, 1930 edition, has gone on record as the greatest from every angle. Our 100,000 delegates and Legionnaires were registered and while the exodus has begun, there are many State delegations still in town.

The Wm. E. Carter Post 16, handled this tremendous affair admirably, and

while they prepared for 1500 delegates, the fact that the attendance fell far below this figure, was a matter over which the Carter Post officials had no control.

In the matter of entertainment it must be said that the sooner the influential citizens and business people of our group realize that our veterans are rightfully entitled to their moral and financial support the sooner they will be able to bring conventions of these and other organizations to our

Down town Boston (Proper) left no stone unturned for the entertainment of her visitors, and while everything was done, through the veterans, or opinion as to the merits of "Anti-Lynching" resolution. Monroe Mason possible by the excellent financial assistance given them by the business people in their various communities. In return they were fully repaid by the crowd being so large as to completely swamp the hotels, restaurants, clubs, lodging houses, and other business places.

Our group, after pledging their assistance as usual, did nothing with the exception of the following: Dr. Shag Taylor \$10, Dr. Lattimore \$5.00, Dr. Columbus Harrison \$10.00, and Benjamin Bros. \$2, for which the committee is more than grateful.

The following is a partial list of some of the delegates:

New York: Mr. and Mrs. L. O. Lockhardt, Alicia Lockhardt, Mr. and Mrs. Ward, Comrades Maxwell, Barrington, Woodgard, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Geo. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Stewart, Goodman, Comrades Branch, Smith, Copeland, A. J. McArthur, all of the Geo. P. Davis Post, 116, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Henry Anderson, New York City; Owen Murray, Pa.; Ralph Murray, Pa.; Julius Lowe, Springfield; Edw. Johnson, N. Y.; R. C. White, N. Y.; Julius Williams, Chicago, Ill.; J. H. Harder, Henry Cole, Harold Freeman, Albany; Bernard Freeman, G. P. Davis, Joseph Wallace, Henry Morrison, Freeport, N. Y.; Chas. Farrell, James C. Hall, Ben. L. Drye, R. S. Dudley, H. E. Evans, W. J. Lewis, Jas. H. Williams, Giles Post No. 87, Chicago, Ill.; J. H. Harder, Henry Cole, Harold Freeman, Pride, Walter Dixon Post, No. 966; Comrade and Mrs. Everett Overton, Giles Post, No. 87, Chicago, Ill.; Chas. Judge, Howard Bowman, Chas. Grundy, Andrew Carman, C. B. White, Peter Salem Post, No. 45, Louisville, Ky.; Dr. Drue King and Mrs. King, James E. Walker Post, No. 26, U. S. Veterans' Hospital, Tuskegee, Ala.; Detroit, Mich.; Claud Anderson, Commander; Jos. Moyers, Hossie Ewing, T. A. Smith, Alfred Hardy, E. F. Campbell, Richard Anderson, Barney Anderson; Fred L. Zatten, Wm. H. Gordon Post, No. 50, Ansonia, Conn.; Bernard Thomas, Leon Goodale, Post

56, Gastonbury, Conn.; Col. Chas. Young Post 168, Charlotte, N. C.; W. H. Pearson, C. L. Curry, Richard Robert, Department Vice-Commander Thos. Oxley, James Owens, W. E. Wheeler, W. M. Roberts, Comrades Harper, Lester Clark, Springs, J. L. Kelley, Henry Phair, W. M. Wallace, Chas. Alexander, D. L. Tate, Bishop Dale, J. C. Gregory, Hester Creus, Post 166, Oxford, N. C.; Comrade Lewis, Chas. Norwood Post 157; Comrade Taylor, Hampton Institute, Va.; West Va., Rupert Rolls, Bartlett Clemens Post 37; Robt. Swiney, Jesse Brown, Wayne-Miner Post 149, Missouri; Joseph Ramos, Herman E. Cooper Post 40, Rhode Island; Wm. H. Grazier, Geo. T. Brown Post 263, Muskogee, Oklahoma; Howard Bruner, Comrade Tunie, Bascon, R. M. Pelton, Oklahoma; Washington, D. C., Jas. E. Walker Post 26, Dr. T. Edw. Jones, Clarence Sleger, Jas. R. Europe Post 5, W. A. Haley, Jas. E. Lockwood, W. R. Lea, Dr. Drue King, James Powell, Samuel M. Powell, J. Frank Wilson, Chas. M. Coates; Butler R. Wilson, Earl R. Anderson, David Bowen, C. B. Collins, all of Cincinnati, Ohio; Washington, D. C. continued, S. D. Miller, J. A. Wood, G. W. Powell, Wm. Tate, C. J. Ellis, of James Reese, Europe Post 5; Chas. B. Williams, Walker Post, Washington, D. C.; James Monroe Moore, Arthur Russell Post 27; James J. Barron, Givens, Freeman-Davis Post 171, Chattanooga, Tenn.; John M. Johnson, Walter Green Post 14; John F. Porter, J. Walker Post 26, Baltimore, Md.; W. L. Steele, David McAnthony, Dempsey Post 266, Cochituate; Geo. D. Creel, Raritan, N. J., John A. Gordon, Mitchell-Davis Post; Dr. Jonathan Gibbs, R. Haywood, Jas. Mattock, J. W. Kinnard, G. Adams, A Stewart, Harry Freeman, all of Mitchell-Davis Post, N. J. Lorenzo Harris Post 266, Asbury Park.

Colored American Legion Posts Were Prominent Factors in Annual Convocation Held In Boston, Mass.

New York, N. Y. Boston, Mass.—Conspicuous among the units attending the annual convocation of the American Legion were many composed of colored veterans who saw service overseas. The George P. Davis Post, 116, Brooklyn, N. Y., made a striking show as formed a part of the spectacular parade, and many complimentary things were said by the lookers-on.

Members of the delegation from Brooklyn were Mr. and Mrs. L. O. Lockhardt, Miss Alicia Lockhardt, Mr. and Mrs. Ward, L. Maxwell, G. Barrington, M. Woodgard, Geo. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Porter, Paul Steward, C. Goodman, M. Branch, C. Smith, K. Copeland, A. J. McArthur.

Other New Yorkers were Henry Anderson, E. Jackson, R. C. White, G. P. Jackson, B. C. Freeman, of the Col. Charles Young Post. From Freeport, L. I., came Joseph Walker.

Another Negro aggregation that attracted attention was the Col. Charles Young Post, 168, from Charlotte, N. C., which brought along its drum corps, which won favor with all hearers. This group, led by Lawrence A. Oxley, the only race department officer in any state, marched to the Statler Hotel and serenaded National Commander O. L. Bodenhamer. Afterwards this group marched to the Robert Gould Shaw monument on Boston Common and was given keys to the city by Mayor James M. Curley.

A strong effort was made to have resolutions condemning lynching, sent up by the California legionnaires from their August convention at Oakland, but the resolutions committee, after a long discussion, voted to table it and not bring it to the convention floor.

Other Delegations

Chicago: Charles Farrell, James C. Hall, Benj. L. Dye, R. S. Dudley, H. E. Evans, W. J. Lewis, detective sergeant; James H. Williams and Everett Overton, Giles Post 8; J. H. Haider, Henry Cole and Harold Freeman, Walter Dixon Post, 966.

Kentucky: Charles Judge, Howard Bowman, Charles L. Grundy, Andrew Carmen and C. B. White, Peter Salem Post, 45.

Michigan: Commander Claude An-

dereson, Joseph Meyers, Hossie Ewing, T. A. Smith, Alfred Hardy, E. F. Campbell, Richardson and Barney Anderson, Young Post, 77, Detroit.

Connecticut: Frederick L. Tatten, Wm. H. Gordon Post, 50, Ansonia; Bernard C. Thomas, Leon Goodale Post, 56, Glastonbury, and Samuel King, Hartford.

North Carolina: W. H. Pearson, C. L. Curry, Richard Robert, Thos. Oxley, James Owens, W. E. Wheeler, W. M. Roberts, C. L. Harper,

Lester Clark, George Springs, John Kelley, Henry Pharr, W. M. Williard, Charles Chandler, D. L. Tate and Drum Major Bishop Dale, Col. Charles Young Post, 168; E. Lewis, Charles T. Norwood Post, 157; S. Taylor, Hampton Institute, Va., J. C. Gregory, Hester-Crews Post, 166.

West Virginia: T. Fleming Jones, Welch, W. Va., Post; Rupert Rolls, Bartlett Clemons Post, 37.

Missouri: Robert T. Swiney and Jesse Brown, Wayne-Miner Post, 149.

Rhode Island: Joseph Ramos, Herman Cooper Post, 40.

Oklahoma: Commander Wm. W. Frazier, George T. Brown Post, 263; Howard Bruner, S. Twine, C. Bascom and R. M. Pelton.

District of Columbia: T. Edward Jones, Drue King, James C. Powell, J. T. Wilson, Charles M. Coates, J. A. Wood, G. W. Wood, G. W. Powell, Charles B. Williams, James E. Walker Post, 26; Clarence Sliker, W. A. Haley, James E. Lockwood, W. R. Lea, S. D. Miller, William Tate, C. J. Ellis, James Reese Europe Post, 5; Earl S. Anderson, David Bowen, C. B. Collins, Earl Stewart Post, 127.

Tennessee: James M. Moore, Arthur Russell Post, 27; Jesse J. Barrow, Givens-Freeman Davis Post, 171, Chattanooga.

Maryland: John M. Johnson, Walter Green Post, 14; John F. Porter, J. Walker Post, 26.

New Jersey: W. L. Steele, David W. Anthony, Lorenzo Harris Post, 266; George C. Creed, Raritan Post; John A. Gordan, Jonathan C. Gibbs, Robt. Hayward, James Mattocks, J. W. Rumard, George Adams, Alphonzo Stewart, Harry Furman, Mitchell Davis Post.

Minnesota: Lonnie G. Leverett, John M. Baker Post, 291.

Kansas: Mr. and Mrs. Henry Williams.

NEW YORK TIMES

SEP 7 - 1930

TEXAS LEGION DELAYS ACTION ON NEGROES

Belief Is That Organization Will
Admit Them as Members
Next Year.

By IRVIN S. TAUBKIN.

Editorial Correspondence, THE NEW YORK TIMES
DALLAS, Sept. 3.—The Texas American Legion merely refused to disturb sleeping dogs when it avoided open debate at its convention this week on the question of Negro membership and tabled the problem until next year. The attitude was rather typically Southern, and probably next year Texas, like seven other Southern States, will have "nigger buddies."

Besides this, only two other reasons for delaying what seems inevitable can be discerned. First, advocates of Negro membership may have feared that bringing the matter up on the heels of a deplorably rabid lynching wave would have been fatal to it. They evidently did not consider that favorable action at such a time would have been a public service of no mean measure. Second, insufficient time was allowed to prepare the necessary constitutional changes.

It is not polite to inquire too closely into men's motives. Certainly the additional income to be gained by the Legion here through Negro memberships at a time when a child welfare and an educational program sharpens the economic need, is not its only reason for even considering the problem. The Negro veteran is equally entitled to Legion membership under its Congressional charter. Negro veterans are beginning to take interest in Legion affairs, and many Texas Negroes pay dues in Negro posts in Oklahoma and in a Negro post in Indianapolis. Texas Negroes have from time to time made inquiries about posts in this State. Other veterans' organizations are beginning to beckon toward the Negro ex-service man, and the Legion does not care to have its own good public reputation injured by less scrupulous groups which might try to exploit the Negro.

A Subject for Jest.

When the question was first broached here a few months ago it

received little serious attention, but was the subject of luncheon club jests at the expense of legionnaires and perhaps even a little to the embarrassment of its proponent. Texas Masons have been unsuccessful, even in the Supreme Court, in attempts to prevent Negro Masonic groups from imitating their rituals and regalia, although the white Masons do not recognize their colored brethren. The first impulse of folk here, then, is to laugh at the idea of Negroes participating in any sort of fraternal activity.

The State-wide committee which studied Negro membership did not overwork itself. It showed, however, much to every one's surprise, that besides Texas only five other Southern States do not have Negro Legion posts. Alabama expects to have a Negro membership plan soon. Tennessee has had Negro legionnaires since the Legion was organized and has probably the most workable arrangement. Georgia favors a plan. South Carolina has no Negro members yet. Louisiana legionnaires fear that they will be forced into the thing. Only Florida seems set against it, reporting that it "is lily white and intends to remain so."

Races Are Not Mixed.

Negro membership seems to be successful in Arkansas, and, in fact, it is "strongly recommended" by the Legion in that State. In Kentucky Negro posts are maintained under white supervision—the plan generally followed, no Southern State mixing races—and Negroes attend the State convention and vote. In Mississippi there is provision for Negro posts, but none has yet been organized. Mississippi Negroes belonging to Tennessee posts. In North Carolina whites and blacks form separate sections of the Legion, a department vice commander being in charge of all Negro activities. Here the Negroes have their own convention and are not allowed to maintain auxiliaries. In Oklahoma and Virginia separate posts are maintained.

Tennessee strongly advocates Negro membership, and members of the Texas committee favor a modification of the Tennessee plan for this State. Tennessee has six Negro posts, with a membership of about 700. They are under white control, and only in towns where there are white posts. The negroes are represented on the State executive committee and vote in the State convention.

What editorial opinion recognized the problem in Texas favored it. It appeals to the ex-service man's sense of fairness. Negro ferocity and Negro timidity in trench warfare may be legendary, but not Negro loyalty. When national holidays come along, and the drums beat and the bands play, the Texas Negro may feel the hurt a little bit of having his patriotism forgotten. The problem in the South, however, is most delicate, for war experiences served in many instances to give the Negro a self-assertiveness and aggressiveness too often disastrous to his white neighbor and "boss."

Memphis, Tenn. Commercial Appeal
Wednesday, November 12, 1930

NEGRO VETERANS MARCH

1,000 Take Part in Autress Russell
Post Celebration.

One thousand persons took part in the Autress Russell Post 27, American Legion, parade yesterday noon, including hundreds of school children. More than 350 veterans took part, with 105 from the Jackson, Tenn., Post arriving on a special train.

The prize for the best float was awarded to the Artificial Flower Shop. Grant School won the \$25 prize for having the largest percentage of its attendance in the parade, and Porter School was adjudged to have made the best appearance of the marching groups. Kortrecht Intermediate won the queen's contest. Other schools were Lester, Florida, Hyde Park and Greenwood.

The Negro Legionnaires

Autress Russell Post, local negro unit of the American Legion, has planned a health service for wayward negro children in cooperation with Juvenile Court officials. It will supply dentists and doctors where the services of each is needed in helping correct such children.

It is a laudable undertaking and does credit to the leadership of Autress Russell Post. The negro Legionnaires have a wonderful opportunity in Memphis. We do not believe that a greater opportunity for public good was ever presented to a body of men. The post, by using sane judgment, can become the voice of the negro race in Memphis. It should be. It can become, if it wants to, the greatest example for good Memphis negroes have. The ideals of Autress Russell Post are the ideals of every Legionnaire, white or black. If those ideals are lived up to, the post cannot fail in reaching the point where it will command the place of leadership among Memphis negroes.

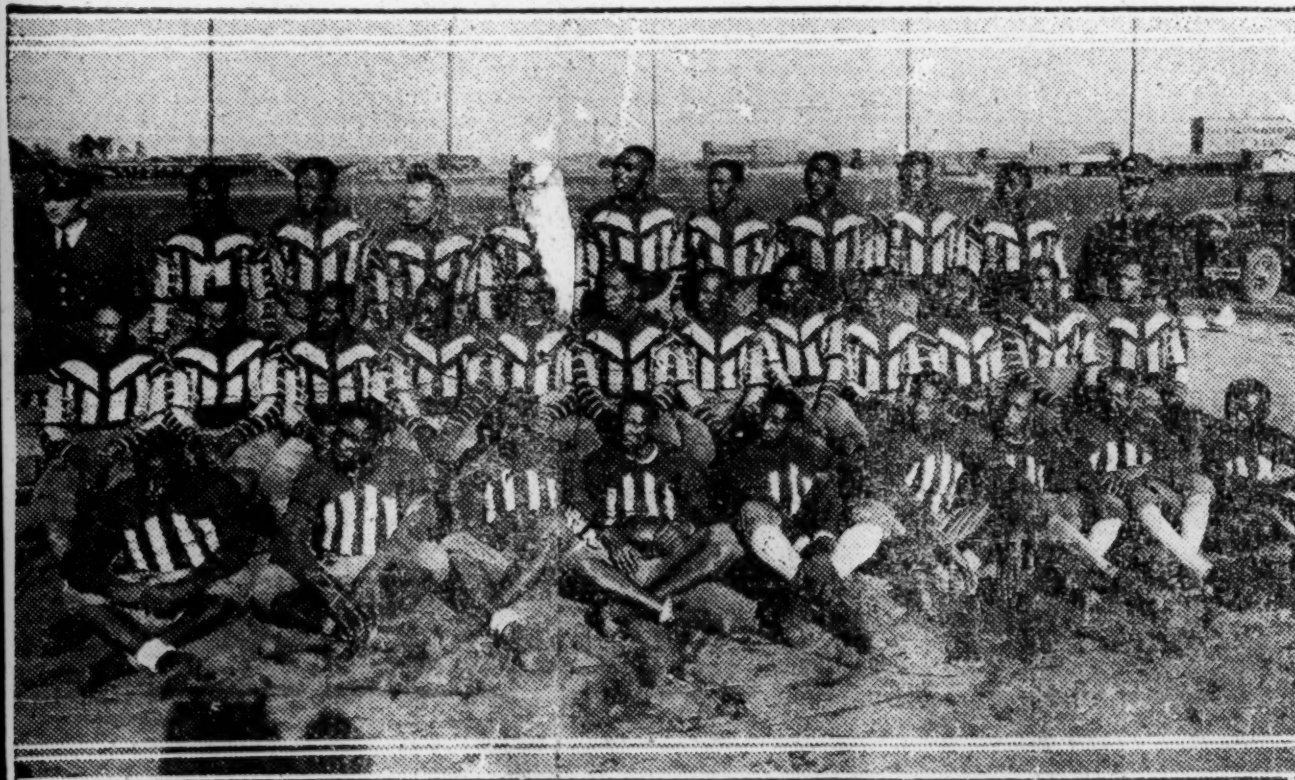
In every worthwhile endeavor it will have the moral support of other Legion posts and that is an influence which Autress Russell Post should not underestimate.

Soldiers-1930.

Regiments, Regular Army.
Macon, Ga. Telegraph
Sunday, March 9, 1930

DEEDS OF GEORGIA NEGRO REGIMENT

Sixtieth Birthday Anniversary of Twenty-Fourth Infantry Recently Held at Fort Benning—Leaders in Negro Infantry in Several Wars Trained by Its Officers—Organized in 1869



The football squad of the twenty-fourth infantry.

By HOWARD B. LEONARD
FORT BENNING, Ga.—Celebration recently of the sixtieth birthday anniversary of the Twenty-fourth infantry, stationed here, recalled the valorous record of the Negro regiment on the Mexican border and in the Philippines.

The Twenty-fourth has faced fire and contagious fever with equal heroism.

The regiment was organized at Fort McKavitt, Tex., Nov. 1, 1869. Brevet Brigadier General Ranald S. McKenzie, who distinguished himself during the Civil War, became its first commander.

The new regiment was stationed on the remote and little known Texas frontiers. An irregular cordon of military posts guarded the Rio Grande, the settlements along the edge of the plains and stage stations along the "Pecos trail" to California. Hardships and privations were many and the troops skirmished continually with Indians.

In the latter part of 1880, the Twenty-fourth was moved to the Indian territory. Occupying four stations, it was in charge of thousands of Indians. The frontier ever was

moving westward and the settlers demanded protection. In 1888, the regiment was ordered to forts in New Mexico and Arizona, where there was but little fighting.

The Twenty-fourth was gathered together as a regiment for the first time when it was sent to Fort Douglas, Utah, in 1897. In 1898, with the Spanish-American War impending, the regiment was sent to Chickamauga Park, Ga., remaining there less than a month before receiving orders to proceed to Tampa, Fla. The Twenty-fourth embarked on the transport "City of Washington" and arrived off Santiago de Cuba on June 19. It disembarked at Siboney on June 25.

The march to the front was begun two days later. On July 1, 1898, the approach march was begun from the camp. Soon the regiment came within close range of the enemy's bullets. Advancing, the Twenty-fourth suffered many casualties. It continued forward, crossed the San Juan river and took its position in an open field. The regiment was in the rear of, and supporting, the Thirteenth infantry.

When the advance was begun,



Col. P. C. Galleher

companies of the Twenty-fourth were hurried forward to fill gaps in the line of the Thirteenth. Most of the companies reached the first line and joined the movement up the hill with the Sixth, Sixteenth and Thirteenth regiments.

San Juan block house was captured. Eight officers and 27 enlisted men were killed and wounded that day.

Hostilities ceased, and on July 15 the regiment was ordered out of the trenches and directed to Siboney, where a great hospital was combating a yellow fever outbreak. A march toward an enemy more deadly than Indians or Spaniards was begun.

Some 600 patients were then in the main hospital. About 3,000 troops were in a camp nearby. Camps were crowded, full of rubbish and filthy from previous occupation by Spanish, Cuban and other hospitals. On July 16, the Twenty-fourth began its most dangerous task.

SIXTY-FIVE men were needed for duty as nurses for the pest camp, where yellow fever patients were dying without attention.

In 1919, the regiment again was sent to Mexico, this time to Jaurez to drive the Villista forces from the vicinity. The mission was carried out with few casualties, and the majority of the soldiers sent to the pest camp as nurses where it remained until the spring of 1922, when ordered to Fort Benning.

Only 24 of the 426 enlisted men of the Twenty-fourth sent to Siboney escaped illness. Not a complaint was heard. There were no serious infractions of discipline.

The hospital was broken up and the Twenty-fourth embarked on Aug. 26—with nine officers and 198 men—in its columns.

In 1899, the regiment was sent to the Philippines. During the next three years the companies were together. Detachments fought the insurgents almost daily. Outpost duty was necessary at all times. Road building parties required guards for safety and escorts had to be furnished for provision trains. The troops also aided in the organization and maintenance of civil government and order.

In the summer of 1902, the Twenty-fourth infantry returned to the United States and took station at three forts in Montana. It remained at these stations until December 1905, when it was entrained for its second term of foreign service in the Philippine Islands.

Much field service was seen again

At the same time, teams were selected for various military tournaments, and the Twenty-fourth took many prizes. The regiment returned to this country again, and again was ordered to the Philippines.

Upon its return to the states, the Twenty-fourth was stationed at the Presidio in San Francisco. In 1916 it was moved to Columbus, N. M. In March of the same year, the regiment marched into Mexico as part of the Punitive expedition and remained south of the border until Feb. 5, 1917.

During 1918, the Twenty-fourth infantry was stationed at Camp Furlong, Columbus, N. M. It followed an intensive training program while on border duty, in preparation for possible service in France.

The Twenty-fourth as an organization was not ordered overseas in the World War, but in every Negro regiment that went to France were men trained in the Twenty-fourth and transferred to new organizations to fill responsible positions.

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Much field service was seen again



Col. P. C. Galleher, commanding officer, twenty-fourth infantry, presenting swimming medal to Private First Class James Bolds, Company G, twenty-fourth infantry.

TRENTON, N. J.
TIMES

APR 17 1930

COLORED INFANTRY MOVE IS APPROVED

Governor Signs Fire and Police,

Prosecutor and Other

Measures

Organization of a battalion of colored infantry as a part of the New Jersey National Guard has been approved by Governor Larson in giving his signature to a bill having that purpose which passed the legislature. The Governor also signed the measure empowering municipalities to grant pay to firemen and policemen in case of contracting illness in the per-

formance of their duties.

A third bill sanctioned recaptures for local school districts certain moneys heretofore diverted from receipts of the railroad tax.

The measure by Senator A. Crozer Reeves of Mercer to validate the salaries of \$7,500 paid to the prosecutors of this county and Middlesex was another becoming law. The figure was inadvertently cut to \$7,000 when the law was amended a few years ago, but the change was only recently discovered and, if not corrected, would have compelled the restoration to the counties of the moneys paid under the higher rate.

Other bills signed were:

Senate 65, amends Insurance Act by requiring that company shall not commence business under sub-division 7 and 8 of the act unless it has at least \$35,000 for each kind of its business actually paid in cash, with an additional capital stock of \$50,000 for every other kind of insurance it is authorized to transact.

Senate 103, extends law of descent of his signature to a bill having that purpose which passed the legislature.

Senate 127, provides for organization of ten or more persons for formation of credit union.

Senate 202, permits township com-

mittees to provide by ordinance a recreational committee of not less than five members and not more than 15.

Senate 231, authorizes Common Pleas judges to hold district courts in counties and cities where they do not now exist.

Senate 232, provides for \$1,200 annual increase for judges of Common Pleas who conduct district courts, and \$800 extra a year for county clerks called to serve in such courts.

Assembly 35, permits judges to obliterate the stain of conviction in certain cases where offense was committed before age of 20 years.

COLORS TO E. CO., 372ND

FRENCH AMBASSADOR WILL PIN CROIX DE GUERRE ON FAMOUS COMPANY E, 2ND BATTALION 372ND INFANTRY

Columbus, O., April 3, 1930.—Company E of the second battalion, 372nd Infantry, Cleveland colored military unit that served with distinction in the World War, will be honored on April 16 in Columbus, with the other companies in the battalion when Paul Claudel, French ambassador, presents the battalion its new colors and pins the Croix de Guerre on them.

An elaborate all-day program, including addresses by Gov. Myers Y. Cooper, Col. Carmi A. Thompson, Maj. William B. Anderson and Col. B. O. Davis of Cleveland has been planned. Capt. Charles E. Frye is commander of Company E.

The battalion will parade through downtown Columbus the morning of April 16 and at 2:30 in the afternoon the new colors will be presented and the French minister will affix the palm of the Croix de Guerre, France's tokens of appreciation for heroic fighting on the Meuse-Argonne front and the unit's work in Alsace and Lorraine.

Lemuel T. Boydston Post, No. 94 of the American Legion, will go to Columbus to take part in the ceremonies.

Mrs. Lethia C. Fleming is chairman of the general citizens' committee planning Company E's part in the affair. Honorary members of the committee are Congressman Chester C. Bolton, Mayor John D. Marshall, Councilmen Lawrence O. Payne, Leroy Bundy and Claybourne George, Albert I. Cornsweet, secretary to the city manager; City Law Director Harold H. Burton, former Gov. Harry L. Davis, Colonel Thompson, Roger N. Dillard, May Ellsworth Jecrey, Arthur R. Johnson, T. S. Chauncey and Harry C. Smith.

Harlem Regiment Called

Best Drilled Squad In Annual Police Parade

6,000 of New York's finest, march-

ed to the strains of bands up Fifth avenue on Saturday afternoon, April 26, when the annual parade and review of the Police Department took place. And all along the line of march proud citizens from Harlem took their stand to cheer their finest—a picked squad of Negro patrolmen from the West 135th street station.

While plans were for the Harlem contingent to march in the 9th Regiment directly behind the famous 369th Infantry Band, a last minute shift sent the Harlem boys up to the 5th Regiment where they formed the first battalion under the leadership of Captain Frank Brady, and Lieutenants George A. Burnell and Patrick Sheridan.

The Harlem Battalion was highly commended for its excellent showing and all along the line of march they were applauded by colored and white alike for being one of the best drilled regiments in the line.

Mayor James J. Walker was prevented by illness to be present to review the parade and in his stead Aldermanic President Joseph V. McKee officiated.

ENTERPRISE
BURLINGTON, N. J.

MAR 20 1930

PLAN BATTALION OF NEGRO INFANTRY

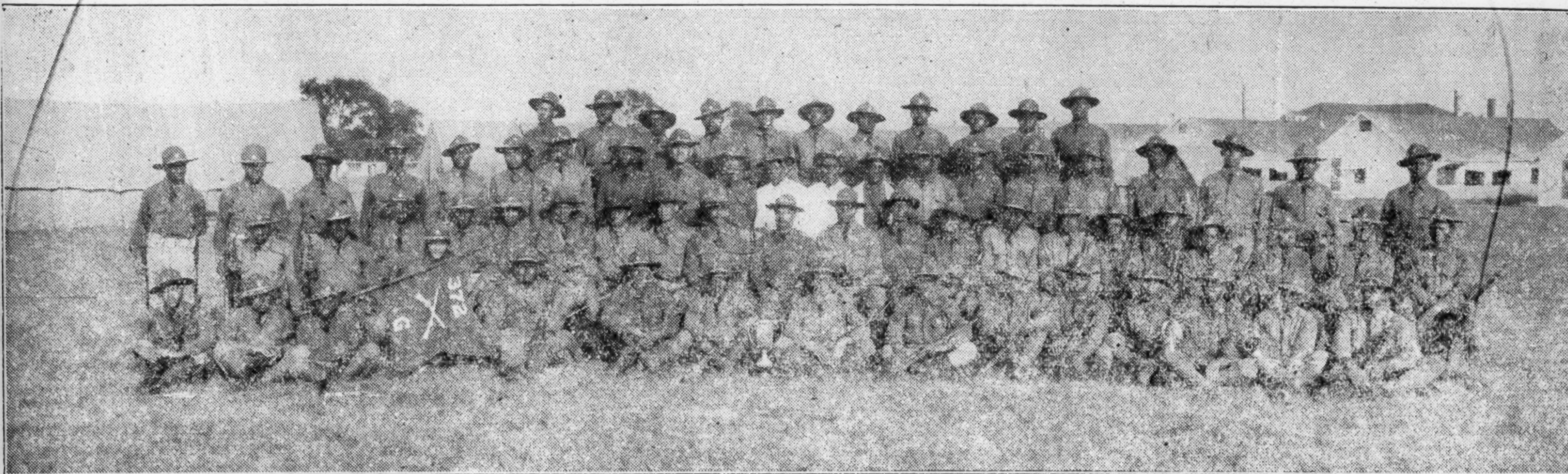
Organization of a battalion of Negro infantry was authorized by a bill which passed the House Tuesday without a dissenting vote. Assemblyman Hargrave, Negro member from Essex, lauded the service of Negro troops in the World War and at other crises in the nation's history.

Assemblyman D. Lane Powers, Mercer, supported the bill, asserting Negro troops under fire in France had proved "good soldiers."

Soldiers - 1930

Regiments, Regular Army

COMPANY G., 372nd. INFANTRY, "ON TO COLUMBUS"



The Union 2-27-30
SPEECH OF CAPTAIN WILKINS.

On April 16, 1930, colors and decoration of the 372nd Infantry Regiment by the French government will take place at Columbus, Ohio. Gov. M. Y. Cooper will present the colors. The French Ambassador of Washington, D. C. will deliver the main address. All ex-members of the 372nd Infantry who served over seas are respectfully invited to make this trip to Columbus with Co. G., 372nd Infantry, O. N. G., Cincinnati, O. in its busses. For reservation or information, SEE CAPT. WILKINS, or phone Jackson 7615. All American Legion and Spanish American War Veterans are invited to take part in these ceremonies at Columbus, O., April 16, 1930. The public is also invited.

Major Howard C. Gilbert, Commanding Officer, 2nd Bat., 372nd Infantry, O. N. G., will be in command of troops for this occasion.

The first colored man to be commissioned in the Regular Army was Henry O. Flipper. He graduated in the lower class of 1877, U. S. Military Academy. He was assigned to the Tenth Cavalry and was separated from the service per sentence of dismissal G. C. M. In the eighties was in Washington associated with Albert Fall, late secretary of Int.

The second was John H. Alexander. He graduated well in the upper half of his class in 1886. He died in Springfield, O. of heart failure in 1894 while serving as P. M. S. T., Wilberforce, O.

The third was the late Col. Charles Young, class of 1889, U. S. M. A., who served through the various grades and was retired as a Colonel of Cavalry.

The fourth, now Lieut. Col. B. O. Davis, entered the service July, 1898, as a volunteer. Mustered out March 6, 1899. Enlisted June, 1899, in the Ninth Cavalry. Commissioned Second Lieut. Tenth Cavalry, 1901. The first colored man to be commissioned from the ranks.

The fifth Lieut. Col. John E. Green, retired November 5, 1929. He was the second colored man to be commissioned from the ranks.

The above completes the colored regular officers.

According to the January issue of the Army Directory, which publishes the promotion list for officers of the U. S. Army, Lieut. Col. B. O. Davis, Cavalry, U. S. A., who since the retirement of Lieut. John E. Green on November 15, 1929, is the only colored officer in combat units in the Regular Army. He stands eleventh for promotion to Colonel. If promoted he will be the first Colonel to reach this rank in active time, while the late Col. Charles Young reached Colonel on retirement only, being retired from Colonel when he came up for promotion from the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

The Ninth Battalion was organized in 1871, mustered out at the close of the World War and reorganized April 6, 1924, by Capt. Jay W. Wilkins.

Col. Chas. Fillmore was the first Commanding Officer. In the Spanish American War Major Chas. Young commanded and on being mustered out of Federal service Major John Fulton became the Commanding Officer and held this position until the organization went overseas in the World War. In 1917 the Battalion was mustered into Federal service and redesignated as the Second Battalion, 372nd Infantry. It served overseas in the Meuse-Argonne operation and held defensive sectors in Alsace and Lorraine. It was disbanded in 1919. Under authority of the National Defense Act the Battalion is now reconstituted as the Second Battalion Infantry, Ohio National Guard.

On April 16th, the Government will return the colors of the 372nd Infantry. The French Ambassador will deliver decorations and colors. The 372nd Infantry is the only Ohio military unit receiving French decorations for special service during the World War. Captain Jay W. Wilkins, of Company G. has several men who saw active service in France. Many friends will accompany the soldiers from this city to witness the Columbus celebration and commemoration. Captain Wilkins will take with him to Columbus ten men who were over seas and did their bit to bring to an end the World War. Our citizens should be very proud of them and the gallant Company. Their names are: Burt. Ferguson, Chas. F. Houston, Benj. Dorsey. Roland B. Kenney, Edward Cunningham, John Stinson. Andrew Foster Millard T. Simms. Herman Johnson and George Austin.

TRENTON, N. J.
TIMES

JAN 21 1930
**NEGRO REGIMENT
IS SOUGHT HERE**

**Essex Assemblyman Introduces
Bill, Praising War Record
Of His Race**

Organization of a colored battalion of infantry as part of the New Jersey National Guard is proposed in a measure introduced in the Legislature by Assemblyman Frank S. Hargrave, Negro member of the Essex delegation. Adjutant General Gilkyson would be directed, if the bill is passed, to assemble such a unit within three months.

"The officers of such battalion shall be commissioned by the Governor, as other militia officers are now commissioned," the measure states, "and the Adjutant General of the State shall provide suitable quarters for such battalion in the City of Newark, or such other appropriate place as the State Board shall decide."

The following statement is attached in explanation of the bill:

"The purpose of this act is to give an opportunity to the colored men of this State to serve in the State militia. Colored men from this State played a great and creditable part as soldiers in the World War. It is no more than an act of fair play and justice to have colored men in our State militia. The State of New York and several other States have militia units in the State militia."

**ONLY 4,000 NOW
IN U.S. ARMY,
REPORTS SHOW**

**Most of these in Four
Regular, Army Regi-
ments.**

2,951 GUARDS

**New York and Illinois
Have Regiments.**

WASHINGTON, D. C.—
Promotion of Col. Benjamin
O. Davis and designation of
colored candidates for admis-
sion as midshipmen at the

United States Naval Academy
last week attracted attention
to the dwindling numbers of
Negroes in the military ser-
vice of the United States.

One line officer and approximately
4,032, of whom not more than 3,000
are to be considered as combatant
troops, constitute the strength of the
Negro in the regular army of the
United States. Whites in service
number 100,216.

These soldiers are mainly in the
Ninth and Tenth Cavalry, the Twen-
ty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Infantry,
and detachments at the United States
Military Academy, the Army War
College, the General Service Schools
at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., the En-
gineer School at Fort Humphreys,
Va., and the Field Artillery School at
Fort Sill, Okla.

Under the National Defense Act of
June 4, 1920, the United States Army
consists of the Regular Army, the
National Guard while in the service
of the United States, and the Organ-
ized Reserves including the Officers'
Reserve Corps and the Enlisted Re-
serve Corps.

National Guards

Only five states and the District
of Columbia have colored men in
their National Guards, totaling ap-
proximately 2,951 men. The Eighth
Infantry of Illinois has approximat-
ely 1,143 officers and enlisted men.
The second battalion of Ohio (372d
Infantry) has approximately 318 of-
ficers and enlisted men. The third
battalion of Massachusetts (372d In-
fantry) has approximately 290 of-
ficers and enlisted men. The first
separate company of infantry of
Maryland has about 86 officers and
enlisted men. The first battalion of
the District of Columbia (372d In-
fantry) has approximately 71 officers
and enlisted men.

No Colored Reserves

There are no reserve units of col-
ored troops. There are a few reserve
officers, who are occasionally called
to active duty for training.

The combatant division of the
United States Army are the Infantry,
the Cavalry, the Field Artillery, the
Coast Artillery Corps, the Air Ser-
vice, the Corps of Engineers, and the
Signal Corps. There are no colored
enlisted men in any of these branches
except the Infantry and the Cavalry

**Number of Negroes in United States
Army Reported Less Than 5,000**

**Regulars Are Mainly in Ninth and Tenth
Cavalry, Twenty-fourth and Twenty-
fifth Inf. and Few Other Units**

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The combatant division of the
United States Army are the Infantry,
the Cavalry, the Field Artillery, the
Coast Artillery Corps, the Air Ser-
vice, the Corps of Engineers, and the
Signal Corps. There are no Negro

**Only 4,032 U. S. Regular
Army Soldiers Are Negroes**

Washington, D. C.—Promotion of Col.
Benjamin O. Davis and designation
of colored candidates for admission as
midshipmen at the United States Na-
val Academy last week attracted at-
tention to the dwindling numbers of
Negroes in the military service of the
United States.

One line officer and approximately
4,032, of whom not more than 3,000
are to be considered as combatant
troops, constitute the strength of the
Negro in the regular army of the Uni-
ted States.

Mainly in Cavalry
These soldiers are mainly in the
Ninth and Tenth Cavalry, the Twen-
ty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Infantry
and detachments at the United States
Military Academy, the Army War Col-
lege, the General Service Schools at
Fort Leavenworth, Kan., the Engineer
Schools at Fort Humphreys, Va., and
the Field Artillery School at Fort Sill,
Okla.

Under the National Defense Act of
June 4, 1920, the United States Army
consists of the Regular Army, the Na-
tional Guard while in the service of
the United States, and the Organized
Reserves including the Officers' Re-
serve Corps and the Enlisted Reserve
Corps.

Few National Guardsmen
Only five states and the District of
Columbia have colored men in their
National Guards, totaling approximat-
ely 2,951 men. The Eighth Infantry of
Illinois has approximately 1,143 offi-
cers and enlisted men. The 369th In-
fantry of New York has approximately
1,043 officers and enlisted men. The
second battalion of Ohio (372d In-
fantry) has approximately 318 officers
and enlisted men. The third battalion
of Massachusetts (372d Infantry) has
approximately 290 officers and enlis-
ted men. The first separate company
of infantry of Maryland has about 86
officers and enlisted men. The first
battalion of the District of Columbia
(372d Infantry) has approximately 71
officers and enlisted men.

No Reserve Units

There are no reserve units of col-
ored troops. There are a few reserve
officers, who are occasionally called
to active duty for training.

The combatant division of the Uni-
ted States Army are the Infantry, the
Cavalry, the Field Artillery, the Coast
Artillery Corps, the Air Service, the
Corps of Engineers, and the Signal
Corps. There are no colored enlisted
men in any of these branches except
the Infantry and the Cavalry.

Soldiers-1930

Regiments, Regular Army.

N. J. TO HAVE NEGRO BATTALION IN NAT'L GUARD

Assemblyman Hargrave's
Bill Passes Both
Houses

Age

Trenton, N. J.—Assembly Bill No. 105, introduced by Assemblyman Frank S. Hargrave of Essex County, authorizing and directing the Adjutant-General of the state to organize and equip a colored battalion, has passed both houses of the State Legislature and it is expected that it will be signed by Governor Larson this week.

In presenting the bill, Mr. Hargrave reviewed the record of Negro soldiers who have fought for this country from the Revolutionary War. His speech made quite an impression on his fellow members.

24TH WINS RIFLES

Guardian
WINS REGIMENTAL TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP OF 4TH ARMY CORPS IN MARKSMANSHIP

4-12-30

Fort Benning, Ga., April 7, 1930—Colonel Paul C. Gallacher, commanding the 24th Infantry stationed at Fort Benning, Georgia, has received an official bulletin from the National Rifle Association announcing that the 24th Infantry Small Bore Rifle Team has won the Regimental Team Championship Match for the Fourth Corps Area for 1930 with the total score of 3376. The 29th Infantry also stationed at Fort Benning was a close second with 3367 points; the 8th Infantry at Fort Moultrie, S. C., was third and the 22nd Infantry at Fort McPherson, Ga., was fourth.

Boston, Mass.
The corps area matches serve as a preliminary to the National Regimental Team Championship Match. The winners in the national match are given for one year a handsome bronze trophy by the National Rifle Association. The 24th Infantry is in possession of this trophy at present, having won it for 1929.

Members

The 24th Infantry team for 1930 was coached by Captain Earl F. Paynter

and consists of the following members: Captain J. L. Tupper, Captain E. F. Paynter, 1st Sergeant Osborn Bryson, Sergeant Scott Bradford, Corporal James Fletcher, Corporal Troy Berrion, Corporal Tommie J. Blugh, First Class Private March Worsham, First Class Private Frank Hightower and Private Harrison Hogan.

GOV. ALLEN PRESENTS COLORS TO BATTALION

WITH COAT OF ARMS AND
STREAMERS — HIGH MILITARY
NOTABLES ACCOMPANY HIM TO
ARMORY — 2000 PRESENT TO
WITNESS MILITARY HONORS TO
3RD BATTALION OF 372ND IN-
FANTRY, MASS. NATIONAL
GUARD—BIG OCCASION — FIRE
DRILL AND MACHINE GUN
ACTION

Guardian
Gov. Allen, attended by the highest ranking officers of the state staff, Wednesday evening presented the 3d battalion, 372d infantry, the only race national guard organization in New England, with a stand of colors, the national flag and a standard of the battalion's own. The latter is a flag of a blue ground, the infantry color, with the coat of arms of the 372d, recently approved by the historical division of the war department, incorporated in the Massachusetts state device upon the field.

The presentation, made at the South armory, was in recognition of the war record of the 372d and of the high state of discipline and efficiency that the battalion has attained under the command of Maj. Larkland F. Hewitt.

Boston
Gov. Allen was attended by the adjutant-general, Brig.-Gen. Jesse F. Stevens, Lt. Col. R. O. Dalton, H. G. Chase, Philip J. Sawyer and Walter M. Pratt, and Maj. Frederick Breen.

More than 2000 persons attended the presentation. The regimental colors bore the new coat of arms of the regiment, with various devices indicating the services of the regiment in the Civil War, Spanish and World Wars, together with incidents in its history just approved by the War Department.

Guardian
This history is contained in a splendid historical leaflet by Major Hewitt, which was sold to hundreds eager to get such good race history.

Drill and Inspection

Then came a fine, extensive exhibition of drilling by companies, the soldiers all in bright new uniforms, with the splendid band which gave great music. After that came a most interesting inspection by the commissioned officers assisted by their subordinate officers, all in perfect

military fashion. Then with the lights lowered, machine-gun practice thrilled the audience. Finally refreshments, reunions, sociability and dancing concluded an historical night in the South Armory.

4-26-30
Committee of Arrangements for the Presentation of Colors — Lieutenant George F. Seamon, Chairman; Mrs. Sara Van B. Schenck, Secretary; Dr. Alice W. McKane, Treasurer; Mr. Robert M. Anderson, Mrs. R. M. Anderson, Capt. Herbert R. Gould, Mrs. Mary Jackson, Capt. Henry O. Lewis, Mr. Oscar H. Fitzallen, Mrs. O. H. Fitzallen, Mr. William W. Bryant, Mrs. Alice C. Braxton, Mr. Alfred C. Lewis, Mrs. Mary Lew Rollins, Mrs. Simpson, Dr. Alfred P. Russell, Jr., Mrs. Florida R. Ridley, Mr. Clifton R. Merriman, Capt. Robert C. Wilson, Mr. Nelson P. Wentworth, Mr. Richard H. Phillips, Mrs. Sarah Williams, Mr. Albert W. White, Mrs. Ethel M. Ferguson, Mrs. Harriet C. Hall, Mrs. Bessie Raynor, Mrs. Helen S. Whiteman.

The Officers

Company "I"—Captain Alexander R. Davis, Commanding; Carl M. Roane, First Lieutenant; Edward F. D. Janifer, Second Lieutenant; Warren G. Donelan, First Sergeant.

Company "K"—Captain Edward Dugger, Commanding; William H. Wilson, First Lieutenant; Harry F. Lofton, Second Lieutenant; William S. Elliott, First Sergeant.

Company "L"—Captain Harvey W. Barrow, First Lieutenant; Nathaniel G. McIntyre, First Sergeant.

Company "M"—Captain William E. Simmons, Commanding; Ralph F. Hamilton, First Lieutenant; Anselmo Krieger, Second Lieutenant; Guy F. Williams, First Sergeant.

Medical Detachment—First Lieutenant Clarence A. Hays, Commanding; Sergeant Edwin V. Asbury.

Headquarters Company—First Lieutenant Edward O. Gourdin, Commanding; Hugh H. Bosfield, Second Lieutenant; Arthur F. Furr, Staff Sergeant.

NEW YORK SUN

MAR 24 1930

NEGROES FEAST AT WEST POINT

Cavalry Detachment Marks
Its Anniversary.

HORSEMANSHIP IS DISPLAYED

Troop Maintains Academy Stable
and Acts as Escort.

Special Dispatch to THE SUN.

WEST POINT, March 24.—The elite of Uncle Sam's Negro soldiers are entering today upon the twenty-fourth year of honorable and efficient service at the United States Military Academy, after having celebrated over the weekend their twenty-third anniversary with a field day and grand ball, attended by visitors from the Negro population of the principal Eastern cities. The anniversary ended with the big ball in the barracks.

The "Colored West Pointers," as they are called in the service, are not cadets, but members of the United States Military Academy Detachment of Cavalry, picked soldiers from the Negro regiments of cavalry and infantry. They are proud of a long record of distinguished service to the future generals of the army. The successive commandants of the military academy have left them testimonials of meritorious conduct, and the detachment is at once the envy and pride of the Negro regiments.

The cavalry detachment takes care of the horses used in the equestrian training of the cadets and assists the white officers in that training. The horsemanship of the corps of cadets, a thing of skill and beauty which is featured in June week at the academy, is due in no small part to the care and ability of these negro cavalymen, and their part in it is highly credited. The detachment also acts as an escort to distinguished visitors, and is an integral part of the tactical training of the cadets in the summer maneuvers.

Many Served Overseas.

The detachment consists of 28 non-commissioned officers and 180 pri-

vates and privates first class. Of this number 87 saw service in the world war, 28 of them in active service overseas. The officers are Maj. Homer M. Groninger, cavalry, commanding; Maj. Frederic W. Boye, Capt. William H. W. Reinburg, Capt. Frank L. Carr and First Lieut. Cornelius C. Jadwin, all white cavalry officers. The detachment is in direct command of First Sergt. M. T. Dean, who may lay claim to being among the No. 1 soldiers of the army's negro contingent.

The cavalry detachment's record dates back to 1837, when the first instructor in cavalry tactics was assigned to the military academy. Battery D of the Fifth Field Artillery was formed from the cavalry detachment of West Point in 1861, and saw long and honorable service in the civil war, particularly distinguishing itself at Bull Run, Fredericksburg, Antietam, Chancellorsville, Appomattox, Wilderness and at Gettysburg, where it held Little Round Top, key of the battlefield, against repeated assaults.

The Negro soldiers of the detachment of cavalry have acted as escort to all the Presidents since Roosevelt on their trips of inspection to the academy, and to such distinguished foreign visitors as the King and Queen of the Belgians, the Prince of Wales, Marshals Foch and Joffre, Field Marshal Lord Allenby, Queen Marie of Rumania and Crown Prince Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden.

Has Own Activities.

The cavalry detachment has its own mess and its own activities. Its athletic teams are champions in their field, and in the polo game yesterday with the white officers of the post the colored players acquitted themselves with brilliant showings. Part of their duties is to help train the cadets in horse polo and the care of their mounts.

In the great riding hall of the academy yesterday the colored cavalymen gave thrilling exhibitions of riding and jumping, for the entertainment of their visitors. The anniversary concluded with the grand ball in the cavalry barracks, which was attended by more than 700 visitors.

Gen. W. R. Smith, superintendent of the academy, and Mrs. Smith, accompanied by the general's staff and other officers of the post, especially invited by the colored cavalymen, were guests of honor at the ball. Dancing began at 9 P. M. and lasted until 4 A. M., with a buffet supper duly credited. The detachment also at midnight in the detachment mess acts as an escort to distinguished hall. Negro men and women came from New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Boston, Richmond, Va., and as far away as Los Angeles, to attend the anniversary celebration and ball.

Pickens Writes Open Letter To Hoover About Negro Soldiers In The United States Army; Conditions Unbelievable

Gives Graphic Details of Visit To 25th Infantry and Tenth Cavalry In Arizona

Courier 6-14-30

WIVES OF SOLDIERS PRACTICALLY REQUIRED TO BE SERVANTS IN HOMES OF WHITE OFFICERS

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Only Four Negro Regiments and Four Negro Commissioned Officers In U. S. Army, Three of These Are Chaplains

Editor's Note: The reply to this letter, made through the War Department, will be released by the Associated Negro Press next week.

Dear President Hoover:

You are the Commander-in-Chief of the United States Army. But there is often information which would never reach you through official channels. This would be more especially true of information about Negro soldiers and their situation. Army regulations forbid subordinates to "go over the heads" of their superiors with any information. That is very good for army discipline, perhaps, but is very limiting to the information which the Superior of all superiors is likely to get.

I recently visited Douglas, Arizona, where are stationed about three hundred members of the 25th Infantry, Negro troops of the regular army. They have been there for many years, on the barren plains, behind the bare hills—out of touch with civilization as we know it. It was once the custom of the War Department to change the locations of Negro regiments about as often as the locations of the white regiments are changed—and not to leave them the tedium of one place, especially a dreary place of few colored families, for long periods of years. The need for change is demonstrated by the fact that now, although the troops are left, the white officers are changed, and allowed to go to other regiments, new white officers taking their places. Thus the sanity of the officers is preserved, but the troops are left to weariness. Formerly it was the custom for officers to have to stay with their regiments, as a rule; and that was better for the Negro troops, for then the white officers used their influence to get the whole regiments moved to new posts, so that the officers could also get a change. But the new practice of changing officers and sending new officers to the Negro troops for a period, deprives the colored soldiers of even this indirect influence for getting a needed "change."

I also visited Fort Huachuca, in Arizona, where are stationed six or seven hundred soldiers of the famous Tenth Cavalry and two or three hundred men of one of the infantry regiments—all colored soldiers, with their white officers and camp attaches. There are, of course, Negro non-commissioned officers and one Negro commissioned officer, who is the chaplain. While this high and well-appointed army post, high in the mountains, is a much more delightful place than dreary Camp Jones at Douglas, there is the same misfortune that the colored soldiers must remain here for long periods of years, while white officers come and go, because of the human need of change.

And for some strange reason, just as in our policy toward Haiti, we are continually sending to these Negroes in the army a great majority of white officers from the very section of the country which has demonstrated by three hundreds years of history that it knows least about how to treat colored people as human beings. Why we continue to infer that the very states which exhibit the greatest failures in the matter of interracial adjustments, can yet produce the men best fitted to handle and live with Negro people, is something that passes all logical understanding. This does not dispute the exceptions: that there is an occasional man from those

states highly competent, in spite of his early environment, to live humanly with colored folk, while some men from some of the other states often show the saddest unfitness for any kind of contacts with colored people. But in our official pre-arrangements for handling Negroes in the army (as in Haiti), we seem to think that this is the rule rather than the exception.

At Fort Huachuca, unless a Negro soldier is an officer above a certain rank, he is required to agree that his wife shall be the servant of the wives of white officers, before he is granted the privilege of bringing his family to live on the reservation. If this is a regulation for white soldiers anywhere in the army, nobody seems to have heard of it; but even if so, it is an injustice and a violation of soldierly and citizenship dignity. It is always possible that a private in the army may be married to a woman who not only does not wish to be a servant, but who does not in any sense need or deserve to be a servant for anybody—who may even be financially and socially the equals if not the superiors of the wives of the officers—outside of the President of the United States, even if he visited the army posts in mass women, in their own right, and who therefore cannot come to live with their husbands within the government reservation because they are not of the servant class and will not sign themselves up as servants.

These and other such things are such as would never reach the ears of the President of the United States, even if he visited the army posts in question; if the President came, everything would be on "dress parade," exhibiting its best externality, and no common soldier would dare approach the President or dare to complain to him if he were stationed near him.

At Fort Huachuca, where there are nearly 1,000 Negro soldiers and many of them with families, there is not a single Negro dentist or physician or Negro nurse. All the medical staff, from the medical major down, are white doctors and nurses—as if anybody anywhere in the world could ever be made to believe that white Americans are more capable of giving sympathetic, as well as scientific, treatment and attention to the Negro's body and health. The man at the head of the medical force at Fort Huachuca is especially unsympathetic and even impolite to the Negro officers and their families, some of whom I observed to approach him. Some of them send members of their families many miles across the dry Arizona plains to private physicians in the far away cities, rather than to encounter the coldness and the incivility of this officer. No human being can have the confidence that he will get proper medical attention from another human being when that other human being shows a lack of respect for the personality or even the humanity of the patient. There ought to be some Negro doctors on the staffs that look after Negro health. That would be healthier for army discipline—and much healthier for the Negro soldiers and their families.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Army doubtless knows that we have four Negro regiments in the regular army, and ONLY FOUR NEGRO COMMISSIONED OFFICERS. And three of these Negro officers are chaplains—in other words, only technically army officers, but really religious officers. In our hour of need, during the World War, we had many actual Negro army officers, commissioned and in service. It was necessary for the morale of Negro troops. Our peace time army procedure should be a preparation in morale. The morale of civilized people is not made in a day, but in the process of education. If the co-operation of Negro officers helps to support morale in the hour of war, it would help to build up morale in the days of peace.

The Filipinos are not Americans in the same complete sense in which the Negroes of the United States are Americans, and yet among our Filipino troops we have many more real and commissioned officers of that race. The American Negro will always be an American; our island people will not always be even subject to America. Filipinos are welcomed at West Point and promoted in the army. I suppose I am not giving any information to the Commander-in-Chief, when I say that the four Negro regiments of the regular army did more than any other four regiments of the entire army to conquer and "pacify" the Philippine Islands.

As an American citizen (which, constitutionally speaking at least, is something even more permanent and important than being an American soldier) I am calling the attention of our highest army officer, who is also

our highest civil officer, to the situation of our Negro troops—who can hardly say for themselves what I may say for them.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM PICKENS

Soldiers - 1930

Regiments, Regular Army

AMERICA'S BLACK SOLDIERS

Pittsburgh Courier

William Pickens deserves high praise for his open letter to President Hoover exposing the insults and discrimination to which Negro soldiers are subjected. We have on several occasions called attention to the fact that these black men are practically exiled in out of the way posts, with never a change of station, that one regiment is marooned in Georgia, that black men are barred from all auxiliary arms of the service and that to all intents and purposes, so far as colored people are concerned, the War Department might just as well be run by a cabal headed by J. Thomas Heflin or Imperial Wizard Evans of the Ku Klux Klan.

6-21-30

Now comes William Pickens with the almost unbelievable information that the wives of enlisted men are practically forced to work for the families of white officers, whether they wish to do so or not, that even Filipinos get more consideration than black Americans, though the latter are supposed to be citizens, and white medical officers in at least one army post are impolite and unsympathetic to Negro soldiers and their wives. Surely this is a strange state of affairs, especially at this time, when the whole world is secretly lining up against the United States, and when the time is not far distant when every single man will be needed, whether he be black or white, to defend the Republic.

Pittsburgh Pa.

It matters not what President Hoover or the War Department answers to these charges. We expect them to be denied, but we know them to be true as anything can be true. The Negro is not going to stand being "kidded" or "stalled off" on this vital question. The black boys in khaki have been treated like foster children long enough. Even if all the other Negroes in the United States are segregated, insulted and discriminated against, the Government ought at least to be sufficiently honorable to treat the black men who wear its uniform with courtesy and justice. Even a gang leader gives his own gunmen a "break."

An Open Letter

BY WILLIAM PICKENS

Editor's Note:—The open letter which follows was written to President Hoover by Mr. Pickens in April. The reply to this letter, made through the War Department, will be released by the Associated Negro Press next week.

W.H.P. 14-30
Dear President Hoover:

You are the Commander-in-Chief of the United States Army. But there is often information which would never reach you through official channels. This would be more especially true of information about Negro soldiers and their situation. Army regulations forbid subordinates to "go over the heads" of their superiors with any information. That is very good for army discipline, perhaps, but is very limiting to the information which the Superior of all superiors is likely to get. I recently visited Douglas, Arizona, where are stationed about three hundred members

of the 25th Infantry. Negro troops of the regular army. They have been there for many years, on the barren plains, behind the hills,—out of touch with civilization as we know it. It was once the custom of the Department to change the locations of Negro regiments about as often as the locations of the white regiments are changed,—and not to leave them the tedium of one place, especially a dreary place of few colored families, long periods of years. This need for change is demonstrated by the fact that now, the troops are left, the white officers are changed and allowed to go to other regiments, new white officers taking their places. Thus the sanity of the officers is preserved, but the troops are left to weariness. Formerly it was the custom for officers to have to stay with their regiments, as a rule; and that was better for the Negro troops, for then the white officers used their influence to get the whole regiment moved to new posts, so that the officers could also get a change. But the new practice of changing officers and sending new officers to the Negro troops for a period, deprives the colored soldiers of even this indirect influence for getting a needed "change."

I also visited Fort Huachuca, in Arizona, where also are stationed six or seven hundred soldiers of the famous Tenth Cavalry and two or three hundred men of one of the infantry regiments,—all colored soldiers, with their white officers and attaches. There are of course Negro non-commissioned officers and one Negro commissioned officer who is the Chaplain. While this high and well-appointed army post, high in the mountains, is a much more delightful place than dreary Camp Jones at Douglas, there is the same misfortune that the colored soldiers must remain here for long periods of years, while white officers come and go, because of the human need of change.

And for some strange reason, just as in our policy toward Haiti, we are continually sending to these Negroes in the army a great majority of white officers from the very section of the country which has demonstrated by three hundred years of history that it knows least about how to treat colored people as human

The Commander-in-Chief of the army doubtless knows that we have 4 Negro regiments in the regular army, and only FOUR NEGRO COMMISSIONED OFFICERS. And three of these officers are Chaplains,—in other words, only technically army officers, but really religious officers. In our hour of need, during the World War, we had many actual Negro Army officers, commissioned and in service. It was necessary for the morale of Negro troops. Our peace time army procedure should be a preparation in morale. The morale of civilized people is not made in a day, but in the process of education. If the cooperation of Negro officers helps to support morale in the hour of war, it would help to build up morale in the days of peace.

The Philippines are not American in the same complete sense in which the Negroes of the United States are Americans, and yet among our Philippin troops we have many more real and commissioned officers of that race. The American Negro will always be an American; our island peoples will not always be even subject to America. Philippinos are welcomed at West Point and promoted in the army. I suppose I am not giving any information to the Commander-in-Chief, when I say that the four Negro regiments of the reg-

ular army did more than and other four regiments of the entire army to conquer and "pacify" the Philippine Islands.

As an American citizen (which, constitutionally speaking at least, is something even more permanent and important than being an American soldier) I am calling the attention of our highest army officer, who is also our highest civil officer, to the situation of our Negro troops,—who can hardly say for themselves what I say for them.

Respectfully submitted,

Very truly yours,
William Pickens.

War Department Replies To Pickens

they have earned by many years of honorable service.

Yours very truly,
F. TRUBEE DAVISON,
Acting Secretary of War.

April 21, 1930.

Acting Secretary of War Answers Letter Addressed to President Hoover—Says Pickens Has Been Misinformed—If Soldiers Are Not Treated Fairly They Have Access to Their Officers—"Soldiers Must Make Arrangements For Quarters For Wives. Placing Them In Officers' Families Is Perhaps the Easiest Solution." Says Acting Secretary.

(Editor's Note:—The following letter, released through the Associated Negro Press, is the response of the Acting Secretary of War to an open letter to President Hoover from William Pickens, contributing editor of the Associated Negro Press, protesting against the treatment of Negro soldiers at Fort Huachuca, Arizona. Mr. Pickens' letter was published in this paper last week.)

Pittsburgh Courier
b-21-30
April 21, 1930

Mr. Pickens:

Your unsigned letter of April 2d, addressed to the President, relating your observations as to the conditions under which you found the Negro soldiers at Camp Harry J. Jones and Fort Huachuca, Arizona, has been referred to the War Department for consideration.

For the past four years, the Department has been concentrating its efforts on securing adequate housing for the whole Army. As quarters and barracks are completed, troops are moved from the temporary to the permanent quarters. This frequently involves a change of station for such troops. It is hoped that in the not far distant future the whole Army will be comfortably housed in permanent quarters.

Some stations are less desirable than others, but all must be occupied. Several white organizations are located at stations which are considered more undesirable than Camp Harry J. Jones. This station, while not considered a desirable one, has been made as comfortable as possible.

Of the four Negro regiments, the 9th Cavalry is stationed at the Cavalry School, Fort Riley, Kansas, the 10th Cavalry at Fort Huachuca, the 24th Infantry at Fort Benning, Georgia, and the 25th Infantry at Fort Huachuca, Camp Harry J. Jones and Nogales, Arizona. It will be observed that three of the four colored regiments and one battalion of the fourth are located at what are considered desirable stations.

In assigning an officer to duty with an organization, the Department does not give consideration to the section of the country from which the officer comes, nor does it feel that it can give consideration to that question. All such assignments are based entirely on the availability and suitability of each officer and the necessities of the service.

I am sure you have been misinformed as to the Commanding Officer, Fort Huachuca, requiring certain soldiers to agree that their wives become servants in officers' families before such soldiers are allowed to bring their families on to the post or reservation to live. Quarters ordinarily are furnished only to non-commissioned officers of the first three grades. Those below that who desire to marry must make their own arrangements for quarters. Placing their wives in officers' families is perhaps the easiest solution.

The department is convinced that white medical officers are thoroughly competent and that they do give to the Negro soldier the same treatment as to the white soldier. Experience of many years proves that fact conclusively.

The War Department is aware of the fine records that the four Negro regiments have made for themselves during their many years of service, and in every way it is the aim of the Department to encourage and develop the splendid esprit which has characterized these organizations for so many years. Soldiers belonging to these regiments, as well as all other soldiers, have access to their officers, and even to the War Department should any of them feel that they have not been or are not being fairly dealt with by those assigned to command them. They are fully aware of this fact.

The Department is in sympathy with the interest which your organization has shown in the Negro soldier and feels sure that it will lend its support in maintaining for the Negro soldiers the respected record and enviable reputation they have earned by many years of honorable service.

Yours very truly,

F. TRUBEE DAVISON,
Acting Secretary of War.

U. S. War Department Replies to Pickens

Amsterdam News
4-18-30
New York N.Y.

Editor's Note: The following letter, released through the Associated Negro Press, is the response of the Acting Secretary of War to an open letter to President Hoover from William Pickens, contributing editor of the Associated Negro Press, protesting against the treatment of Negro soldiers at Fort Huachuca, Arizona. Mr. Pickens' letter was published in this paper last week.

Mr. Pickens:

Your unsigned letter of April 2, I am sure you have been misinformed as to the commanding officer, Fort Huachuca, requiring your observations as to the conditions under which you found the certain soldiers to agree that their Negro soldiers at Camp Harry J. Jones and Fort Huachuca, Ariz., families before such soldiers are allowed to bring their families on to the post or reservation to live. Quarters ordinarily are furnished only to non-commissioned officers of the first three grades. Those below that who desire to marry must make their own arrangements for quarters. Placing their wives in officers' families is perhaps the easiest solution.

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Soldiers - 1930

Regiments, Regular Army.

Presses Accusation That Soldiers Are Treated Unfairly

Courier
7-3-30

(Editor's Note—This is the third and final bit of correspondence between William Pickens and the War Department relative to conditions surrounding Negro soldiers at Fort Huachuca, Arizona.)

San Francisco, Ca.
3.—Mr. F. Trubee Davison, acting secretary of war, War Department, Washington, D. C. My dear Mr. Davison: Thanks for your cordial letter of April 21, 1930, replying to my letter of April 2, to President Hoover, about the Negro soldiers and their treatment at posts in Arizona, of which letter I had sent your department a copy.

Your reply shows, of course, that the "higher-ups" do not know all that goes on lower down. That is to be expected.

You say that the War Department does not take any account of the section of the country from which officers come when assigning them for duty over Negro regiments or other regiments. Then it is rather queer that southern-born white officers, who are in the minority in the army, should so often be in the majority (especially in the higher positions) in the Negro regiments.

And it would be wonderful if the War Department and the government should decide to take as little account of "race" as you say you take of "sections of the country" in promoting and assigning officers in Negro regiments. In that case, we would not only have Negro officers in the Negro regiments, of high commissioned rank, but we would have Negro officers in some of the white regiments; and just as we have southern whites commanding Negroes, we would have Negro officers commanding southern whites. Evidently the War Department is not as impartial when it comes to "race" as it professes to be on the subject of "sections of the country." If the department thinks it would not be well to place Negroes in com-

mand of whites, the War Department ought to think it would be at least fair to put Negroes in command of Negroes.

You say that the white medical officers give as good treatment to Negro soldiers as to white soldiers. Would not Negro medical officers give at least as good treatment to Negro soldiers as white officers give to Negro soldiers? Then, why are there no Negro medical officers?

It is clear enough that the moment we stop to analyze the situation we become convinced that there is discrimination based on "race," at least, whether there is on "sections of the country" or not; and that the "race" discrimination is always AGAINST the Negro.

We can admit that we CANNOT be fair, under the conditions, if we wish to admit that, but we cannot honestly assert that everything is fair and square and beautiful toward the Negro in the army.

And if there is discrimination against him in the big ways, it is not hard to believe that there is discrimination in the smaller ways and by the subordinates of the War Department.

And still I can believe that there are many officials who, like yourself, want to give the Negro a square deal in the army and elsewhere.

**TENTH CAVALRY
INVITES PICKENS
TO GIVE TALKS**

San Francisco, Ca.
NEW YORK CITY July 2—ANP—Some of the Negro officers of the Tenth U. S. Cavalry situated at Fort Huachuca, in Arizona, have extended, on behalf of the men of the regiment, an invitation to William Pickens to come as soon as possible for lectures to the Tenth cavalry. It is said that the men would join the N. A. A. C. P. by the hundreds if Mr. Pickens could come.

One member of the regiment writes: "You certainly did a lot of good by the visit you paid us in March. People outside forget the

men in the army, when rendering social service.

"Nobody else could have expressed the situation as you have done it. Since you wrote the President the men who are re-enlisting this year for another term, are not required to sign up that their wives will be servants to the white women."

THE WAR DEPARTMENT REPLIES

It was to be expected that in its reply to the charges of William Pickens, the War Department would either evade or deny. F. Trubee Davison, acting secretary of war, who penned the reply has not disappointed us. *Courier*

To the charge that Negro military organizations are virtually exiled to out-of-the-way and undesirable posts, Mr. Davison replies that all except two battalions are located in desirable stations and then points out that several white regiments are in more undesirable stations than the Negro regiments.

Surely Mr. Davison would not contend that Fort Benning, Ga., is a desirable station for Negro soldiers. Whenever they venture from the military reservation there they are subjected to the same jim crowism and insult as other Negroes, and it seems to us that this is a mighty poor environment in which to keep members of the supposedly manliest profession.

Not for twenty years has a Negro regiment been stationed in what might be considered by military men a desirable post, certainly at none east of the Mississippi River. For the past decade they have all been stationed either in the South or in the desert along the Mexican border or as flunkies at some service school. When it comes time to assign a regiment to a really desirable post, a Negro regiment is never chosen, and Mr. Davison knows it. *6-28-30*

Mr. Davison says the War Department is "convinced that white medical officers are thoroughly competent and that they do give to the Negro soldier the same treatment as to the white soldier," but Mr. Pickens raised the point that the families of the Negro soldiers did not receive the same courtesy as those of the white soldiers, which is altogether something different.

We know enough about life on military reservations to know that all kinds of pressure can be brought to bear on soldiers to make them consent to have their wives work for officers' families whether they want to or not. In the first place the soldier who is married must obtain permission from the authorities to erect or occupy a habitation on a military reservation and doubtless where he is persona non grata such permission will be withheld. *Pickens*

No, Mr. Davison's reply is unsatisfactory and unconvincing. It has been the policy of the War Department for many long years to keep Negro regular troops away from the limelight as much as possible, even if, as in the late war, it is necessary to keep them away from the battlefield. This policy continues. No effort is made to induce Negro enlisted men to take examinations for commissions or for West Point and no provision is made for them in the auxiliary branches of the service. They are just the War Department's stepchildren and will so

24th. Infantry In Annual Shoot Corporal O'Neal Makes Highest Score In Battalion Firing

Columbus Ga.—The 2nd Battalion, 24th Inf., has completed its record firing with a surprisingly good showing. Only seven men failed to qualify out of a total of 243 firing. Headquarters and Service Company have also completed their firing record with good results. Only 13 failed to qualify out of 202 men firing.

Corporal Clarence O'Neal of Co. F. has turned in the highest score in the 24th Infantry this season. His score was 331. The detailed records of the Second Battalion record firing, together with the records of Headquarters and Service Companies are as follows:

In Company E, 79 Men fired the course. There were 17 experts, 24 sharpshooters, 36 marksmen and 2 unqualified. The high score man was Corpl. Tommie J. Baugh with 320.

In Company F, 81 men fired the course. There were 18 experts, 18 sharpshooters, 45 marksmen and 3 unqualified. The high score man was Corpl. Clarence O'Neal with 331.

In Company G, 80 men fired course. There were 7 experts, 22 sharpshooters 50 marksmen and one unqualified. The high score man was Sergeant H. Williams with 314.

In Headquarters Company, 81 men fired the course. There were 7 experts, 21 sharpshooters, 48 marksmen and 5 unqualified. The high score man was Private L. B. Houston, with 312.

In Service Company, 121 men fired the course. There were 7 experts, 31 sharpshooters 75 marksmen and 8 unqualified. Sergeant F. J. Hairston and Private L. Gains tied for high score with scores of 322 each.

Eight officers fired the course

with the 2nd Battalion, all qualifying as expert or sharpshooter.

Eighth Illinois Infantry in Annual Encampment 8-9-30

The Eighth regiment infantry, Illinois national guard, went into annual encampment at Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill., Saturday. The first call for assembly was sounded by the bugler at 11 p. m. Friday, Aug. 1, and the regiment left on foot, marching west on 35th St. from the armory to the elevated station.

They proceeded to Madison and Canal Sts. and marched to the Union depot, where they boarded special trains for Rockford.

A gentle reminder of the days of 1916 when they first went to Texas during the time the United States invaded Mexico in a futile attempt to catch General Villa, revolutionist, and the stirring days of 1917 and 1918 when the regiment, then known as the 370th infantry, went to Houston, Tex., marching to the trains at 33d and Butler Sts., were recalled by scenes around the regiment for the past week.

The old Eighth, known to the Frenchmen, with whom they served in the 73d division of the French army and later with the 59th division of the 10th French army corps, came back home in February, 1919, decorated with bravery. Hundreds of thousands lined the streets in the greatest reception that was ever given a military unit in the entire history of Chicago. It must be recalled here that the old Eighth, then under the command of Col. C. T. Roberts (white), was the first overseas regiment to return to the city. And what a welcome they received.

However, in August of that same year, white Chicago forgot, and this city was in the throes of a race riot.

But back to the organization that goes into active military training for a period of two weeks. This regiment, an outgrowth of the famous guards, under Maj. John C. Buckner, later developed into the old Ninth battalion, and blossomed into a full-fledged regiment during the administration of Governor John R. Tanner, democrat.

Under the command of Col. John R. Marshall, the Eighth saw service in Cuba in 1898. After Colonel Marshall's long service at the head of the regiment, which he helped so much to make famous, and whose roster of officers included such men as Adj. Louis B. Anderson, Maj. Robert R. Jackson, Capt. Benjamin Pickney, Brig. Sergt. Maj. Sam White, Lieut. Floyd Lewis, Maj. John Wesley and Lieutenant Colonel Johnson.

Col. Franklin A. Dennison followed Colonel Marshall as commander in chief of the regiment. Later, when the regiment was in France, Colonel Dennison was relieved of command because of ill health and a white man, Colonel Roberts given command. This move on the part of the government brought about a storm of protest from citizens of all races in

Illinois and throughout the United States.

When the regiment was disbanded, Lieut. Col. Otis B. Duncan of Springfield, Ill., who had served nobly overseas during the World war, was made commander, and served until 1930, when Governor Louis L. Emmerson made Major Spencer C. Dickerson colonel. Colonel Dickerson went overseas with the regiment as first lieutenant in the medical corps.

Although there has been much activity around the regiment armory at 35th and Giles Ave. for the past two weeks, things took on "war aspect" last Monday morning when army trucks were backed up to the front door and supplies loaded and taken to the trains.

The advance detail left last Wednesday with Capt. George Murphy in charge. The following officers were assigned to the detail: Capt. Oscar Randall, engineering officer; First Lieut. John Harris, transportation officer, and Capt. Julian Dawson, assistant surgeon.

Rousing Cheers Greet 369th Infantry As Harlem Troopers Return From Camp Amsterdam News

Distinguished Citizens Witness Review After Regiment Parades to Armory—Adjutant Reports All Previous Records Broken 9-24-30 New York, N.Y.

Thousands of Harlemites lined the sidewalks Sunday shortly before noon and cheered the 369th Infantry as the regiment returned to the city after two weeks in Camp Smith at Peekskill. The regiment's nine-coach train arrived at the 125th street station of the New York Central. Hundreds awaited them when they left the train.

The troops quickly fell into a line of march on Park avenue from 125th street to 119th street. They were escorted in their parade to the regimental armory, 30 West 143d street, by three mounted policemen from Troop C. The line of march was west on 119th street to Seventh avenue, north on Seventh avenue to 142d street, east on 142d street to Lenox avenue, and up Lenox avenue to 143d street. The ranks remained intact until a regimental review was held inside the armory.

Seated during the review in the box of Colonel William A. Taylor, white, commander of the regiment, were: Lieut. Col. Charles W. Fillmore, retired, of the old Fifteenth Regiment; Assemblyman Francis E. Rivers, Aldermen Fred R. Moore and John C. Hawkins, Thomas E. Taylor, secretary of the 135th street Y. M.

C. A.; Dr. M. V. Boutte, Attorney Thomas B. Dyett and William Bell, representing the citizens of Harlem.

Women Feed Troops.

Waiting in the basement of the armory were eighteen members of the Women's Auxiliary of the regiment, who served sandwiches and coffee to the men. Arrangements for this were made under the direction of Mrs. Anna Hurt, president, and Mrs. Lillian Hopkins, chairman of the refreshment committee.

After lunch the men were paid and permitted to return to their homes. Of the 1,064 officers and men enlisted in the 369th Regiment, 1,018 attended the camp.

Instructor Honored.

The program at Peekskill, which began on September 7, came to an end on Saturday afternoon with a review in honor of Captain Walter Hibbard, white, regular army in-

Wins Historic Cup.



SERGEANT McWILLIE JAMES, 25th Infantry, won the historic Leech Cup, contested for by American riflemen since 1876, at the National Rifle and Pistol Matches, Camp Perry, O. Sergeant James won over 1,483 competitors.

structor, who has been with the 369th for five years. The officers and men presented a wrist watch to him in recognition of his services. He officially leaves the regiment tomorrow to take a new army assignment. Loving cups for having maintained 100 per cent attendance in camp were awarded to the First Battalion Headquarters Company, Companies C and G, and the Medical Detachment.

Four hundred medals for small arms firing were granted. Company A had the largest number of men qualified in the use of automatic rifles.

Captain Wilmer F. Lucas, Adjutant, said Sunday that the regiment this year exceeded all records previously made in its summer camps.

Soldiers-1930

Regiments, Regular Army.

369th Infantry, N. Y. N. G., Making Record During Its Annual 2-Weeks Tour of Field Duty at Camp Smith

Aug. 9-20-30

"Fighting 15th" Bettering All Previous Marks For Work on the Ranges; Governor Roosevelt Reviews Regiment in Camp on Harlem Day

By Jerome B. Crowley

Major, 165th Infantry, N. G. N. Y.

Camp Smith, Peekskill, N. Y.—"Don't tread on me!" the coiled serpent insignia of New York's fighting 15th, which was cited during the World War for its work at Dead Man's Hill Montfancon, is very much in evidence at this post. Known during the war as the 369th Infantry and now so officially designated, New York's only Negro Regiment is again bettering all previous marks for work on the ranges here. Although lacking complete armory facilities, the morale and esprit de corps that prevail in Col. William Taylor's command seems to have made up all the necessary elements required to accomplish the desired result.

Eighth to Celebrate 35th Birthday Nov. 11

The Eighth regiment, famous Chicago fighting unit, will be 35 years old on Nov. 4, and on Nov. 11, Armistice day, it will celebrate its 35th anniversary with the greatest demonstration in its history. There will be speaking, maneuvers, singing, dancing and general rejoicing. It is to be the first real reunion this regiment has ever staged in the 35 years it has filled its corner of Chicago's civic life. According to plans now being per-

country to help put the Spaniards in their places in Cuba. There are not so many of these heroes left today, but enough of them to make the old armory over on Giles Ave. ring with their recitals of those trying days when a soldier was a soldier, and when more often than today was heard the cry: "Every man for himself."

Then there will be those still young and in their prosperous activities who took the regiment (three battalions) to the Mexican border in 1916 to help capture Villa. These will come back to sit on the drill floor where they answered the call "Squads Right," and tell of the chase over burning sands and cactus wastes following the command of Col. Franklin A. Dennison, who took his orders from Gen. John Funston. Col. Dennison will be one of those to return to the regiment after an absence of a dozen years and relate how he took his boys to Mexico and to France.

The Eighth has had a picturesque career during its 35 years. It has functioned during the greater part of its life as the one regiment in the United States completely officered by men of the Race. It was the only regiment that carried all Race officers to France and is the only one today whose commander is not white. Its career, under these officers, has been such as to make any city and state proud to claim it.

In Cuba, Mexico and in France this regiment covered itself with glory. It rightfully claims the title of Chicago's Own, and Chicago never fails to let it know that it is proud of it. At the celebration which will take place Tuesday night, Nov. 11, Governor Emmerson will be chief speaker. Gen. Roy D. Keehn, 33d division; Gen. Abel Davis, 68th brigade (retired); General Parker, Sixth corps, and many other distinguished leaders and warriors are expected to be present.

The affair will be open to the public and absolutely free. Major James C. Hall, chairman of the committee on printing and invitations, is working on the list, which will be sent to distinguished individuals who, with former officers and enlisted men, will be guests of the regiment.

It is to be a gala occasion, and all Chicago will celebrate the cessation of the late war by paying homage to the famous Eighth and glorying with it in its marvelous achievements of past days. Among former officers who will sit with Col. Spencer C. Dickerson on that evening are Col. Denison, Major Robert R. Jackson, Capt. Louis B. Anderson, Capt. Ben Pinckney, Capt. P. D. Arnett, Capt. Clinton Hill, Lieut. Michael (Leath-er) Browning, Lieut. Arthur Jones, Lieut. Frank Robinson and Capt. R. Hurd.

ected by Major William H. Lewis and Major James H. Smith, the latter chairman of the program committee, this celebration will be a red letter day not only in the calendar of the regiment but in Chicago's calendar and the calendar of Illinois. From far and near will come former officers and enlisted men of the regiment to break bread once again with comrades of times more stirring than these. These old buddies will talk over the days when the Eighth regiment, then the Ninth battalion of the Illinois National Guard, set sail from this

U. S. AUTHORIZED TO RECRUIT TWO NEW REGIMENTS

Act of 1866 Proposed

Four of Infantry, Two of Cavalry.

CAMPAIGN ON

War Vets Petition for Colored Officers.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Congressional authority exists for the formation of two more colored regiments in the Regular Army, according to the Rev. W. H. Coston, retired U. S. Army chaplain and Spanish American War veteran.

Chaplain Coston has launched a national campaign backed by Spanish War veterans to petition Congress and the War Department to place colored officers in the present colored regiments of the regular army and to create the two new regiments which have been authorized for over 60 years, but never organized.

Act of 1866

Chaplain Coston cites the following act which Congress approved July 28, 1866, entitled.

"An ACT to increase and fix the military peace establishment of the United States," which reads in part as follows:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the military peace establishment of the United States shall hereafter consist of five regiments of artillery, ten regiments of cavalry, forty-five regiments of infantry, three professors and corps of cadets of the United States Military Academy, and such other forces as shall be provided for by this act, to be known as the Army of the United States.

"Sec. 2.
"Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That to the six regiment of cavalry now in service there shall be added four regiments, two of which shall be composed of colored men, having the same organization as is now provided by law for cavalry regiments, etc.

"Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the forty-five regiments of infantry provided for by this act shall consist of the first ten regiments, of ten companies each, now in service; of twenty-seven regiments, of ten companies each, to be formed by adding two companies to each battalion of the remaining nine regiments; and of eight new regiments, of ten companies each, four regiments of which shall be composed of colored men, etc."

Four Regiments Organized

Under this authority, according to Chaplain Coston, the 38th Infantry and the 41st Infantry were organized in 1866. These two regiments were consolidated in 1869 and designated the 24th Infantry.

The 39th Infantry and the 40th Infantry were organized in 1866 and these two regiments were consolidated in 1869 and designated the 25th Infantry.

The 9th Cavalry was organized in 1866 and the 10th Cavalry was organized in 1867.

Anti-Filipino Resolution

A resolution offered by Chaplain Coston, passed by the Department of the Potomac of the Spanish War Veterans in convention this summer protested against the ousting of workers at the Naval Academy, at Annapolis, and their replacement by Filipinos.

Chaplain Coston declared that War Veterans carried the same resolution to the American Federation of Labor meeting in Boston last week and secured there, the passage of a resolution urging the independence of the Philippines and the admission of Filipinos to the United States only under the quota system.

Served in Cuba

The chaplain's regiment in the Spanish-American War was the 9th Immunes, recruited in Texas and Louisiana.

Once in Cuba they saw service at the front and when the fighting was over, handled the embarkation of the Spaniards who were put on board ships and returned to Spain.

Although recruited as an infantry regiment, the men were put on horseback and used as mounted troops.

The chaplain cited the case of the Rev. E. N. Thomas, of Gainesville, Md., who served as a private in one of the companies who was thrown by his horse and suffered an injured back.

Other members of the regiment who had to learn to ride horseback in a hurry suffered injuries, some of which became permanent.

The chaplain was captured by Cubans a half mile from camp while visiting the sick and was saved by the cross and the Masonic emblem which he wore.

The Rev. Coston starts his Virginia campaign in Norfolk and Richmond next month.

"It is preposterous," he said, "that black men cannot serve as officers of black regiments."

OLD EIGHTH UNDER WAR DEPT. PROBE

Old Vets Quit One By One As New Figures Appear in Regimental Offices

The famous old Eighth regiment of the Illinois National Guard, which acquitted itself so notably in the late war, now in the time of peace, is in the midst of a super-struggle for existence. A vicious under-current, disclosed now and then by a rumor and a logical assertion not altogether verified gives a partial vision of jealousy among the ranks and the possible presence of "stool pigeons."

Arising out of this shrouding fire of human manipulations comes the report that the War Department has issued an order to Gen. Parker, commander Sixth Corps Area, for an investigation to be made concerning the affairs of the regiment. General Childress, McAdams, senior instructor of the Sixth Corps Area of the United States Army is conducting one phase of the probe, while Col. Lawrence Ragan, staff officer to General Roy Keane, commander of the 33rd Division, will conduct an inquiry into the affairs of the Eighth as a national guard unit. All of this action is based upon startling details recently brought to light by Investigator Sheridan A. Bruseaux.

The Crux

The latter investigation is based principally upon two affidavits; one by Lieut. William L. Joyner, 5445 Michigan avenue, and the other by Dewey Lampkin, 6630 Eberhardt avenue.

According to the affidavit submitted by Lieut. Joyner, he was appointed First Lieutenant in the

spring or 1929 and subsequently called before a board of examiners in an effort to obtain federal recognition. Lieut.-Col. Clinton J. Rush, instructor of the regiment, was chairman of the board, Joyner asserted. Following his appearance before the board the lieutenant declared that he was informed of having passed the examination and was told to procure his insignia. Later, however, a new board consisting of Captain Dickerson, Major Hall and Lieut.-Col. Rush refused Joyner the recognition he sought, according to the affidavit.

Another Examination

Lieut.-Col. Rush then ordered Joyner to stand an efficiency examination before a board composed of Capt. W. H. Lewis, Major J. H. Smith and Capt. H. Jones and later, Joyner claims he went to the white instructor, Lieut.-Col. Rush concerning the outcome and was told "I'm not the board, see Lewis the chairman." Lewis delayed all matters pertaining to the examination the affidavit says, by a series of excuses and abruptly changed the conversation. The Joyner affidavit at this juncture

declares Lewis asked Joyner if he could spare him (Lewis) \$250.00 to get his car fixed. Joyner stated that he borrowed \$125.00 from Dewel Lampkins in an effort to get the full amount and later submitted to Lewis before the examination a check for \$161. Lewis said to have cashed the check and then gave all over the amount asked in the original loan transaction to Clarence Riggs. Following this Joyner asserts that he was notified that he had been released.

Money Not Returned

Following the notice that he had been released, nothing was heard about the whole affair until Yewis called at the Joyner home Nov. 18, 1930 and paid \$25 to Joyner. The sworn statement of Joyner's states that Lewis presented an affidavit at the time of the \$25 payment which read to the effect that the \$250 loan was purely a business transaction, entirely separate from military affairs. The Joyner affidavit stated also that the \$225 remainder was to be paid later at a drug store at 35th and Giles avenue, but this payment never materialized.

The Lampkin affidavit merely corroborated the one made by Joyner. However, Lampkin declared in his sworn statement that he heard Lewis say to Joyner, "that's all right Bill I'll take care of you" when the \$125.00 was paid. Lampkins stated that he was in the Joyner home when Lewis called and gave the \$25. He said that appointment was to be made at some future date at which time notes would be arranged to cover the remainder of the amount borrowed.

The Showdown

Reports circulated about a month ago that the Bruseaux investigation was under way. It was centered around the alleged subtle activities of Lieut.-Col. Rush. It is declared Rush would appear before a body of men for drill or instruction in civilian clothes, a violation of military procedure.

Nov. 17 an officers meeting was held. Information concerning this meeting is to the effect that Col. Spencer Dickerson, commander of the regiment, gave those not in harmony with Lieut.-Col. a chance to voice their disapproval. "Those of you who have any guts stand up," Col. Dickerson said to those not in accord with the Rush policy. Major W. S. Braddon, senior chaplain, an army man of thirty years experience, stood up. The veteran was then asked to resign but he refused. A number of other vets resigned in disgust, it is said, while those few overseas line officers who are still within the ranks are being subject to very close scrutiny, it is claimed.

Nothing For The Public

When interviewed late Monday afternoon by a CHICAGO WHIP reporter, Colonel Dickerson very calmly declared that he had nothing for publication concerning his command.

It seems to be the opinion of those in accord with Colonel Dickerson and Lieut.-Col. Rush that some of the old vets want to stand on their past record instead of keeping up with the present day army routine. Just as rumors were hurled on the other side, the men standing by, attempting to develop the regiment, are insisting that competent men be put in places of responsibility. On this side it is argued that the sentiment gained through war experience is not, nor ever will be an adequate excuse for present day inefficiency.

Interview after interview among the late war vets disclosed that they were of the same frame of mind to the man. All maintained that they would soldier under one of their kind and then in a tight-lipped fashion remained silent. And then on top of all this comes the report that the women have arrayed their opposing forces in the Auxiliary and are ready for battle.

Soldiers-1930

Awards for Valor.

Virginia Captain Given Award for Valor

122-30
STAUNTON, Va.—(CNS)—The distinguished Service Cross which was awarded to Captain William W. Green for heroism in action in France during the last days of the World War, will be presented to him at special exercises at Ebenezer Baptist Church Sunday night.

Major H. L. Taylor, U.S.A., stationed at Staunton Military Academy, will make the presentation on behalf of the War Department. Green also holds two citations.

Soldiers - 1930

Discrimination

U. S. DENIES NEGROES C. M. T. CAMPS

We have noted with a deal of interest the setting up from year to year of what is known as the Citizens' Military Training Camps where the white youths may go and receive a very valuable training in military science and tactics for a brief season during the summer at the expense of the government. Our interest in these camps is first the valuable training offered the youths of the nation, and second the fact that the Negro youths are denied this training by the government which we are taught to love, to honor and to die for.

It will be noted that the government officials, backed by the War Department, pretend that these camps are for all of the youths of the land; that, in spirit and in fact, these same officials so manipulate the establishment of these camps in such a way that the Negro youths are denied the privilege of attending; and that at the same time the white youths, all who desire or can be forced, attend as a matter of course.

Of course, these officials give first one excuse and then another in their efforts to show us the "fine point" why the government does not provide for the Negro youths in setting up these C. M. T. Camps. Such excuses, of course, are the "bunk," just as it has been done during the past quarter of a century when congressman and senators have always found some sort of excuse for not appointing a Negro to West Point until Oscar Depriest was elected to Congress.

Despite the excuses, evading the issue, and downright fabrications, we all know that at the bottom of this matter is racial discrimination and racial hatred based upon prejudice. These officials are industrious and alert. In fact they work overtime trying to find the easiest way to deny the Negroes the common rights of citizenship and how to get away with it. At the same time, Uncle Sam is as exacting upon the colored people for taxes as he is upon any other class of citizens.

The Negroes in the case of the C. M. T. Camps are taxed by the U. S. Government to pay the expense of the white boys' military training, but they are denied the opportunity to send their own boys to such camps to receive the same sort of training.

In case of war, the Negro man-power is called upon to defend the nation. It is exacted of them to lay bare their breasts to the sharp instruments of war, to bleed, to die, and to pour out their life's blood for the nation and for the country who will not give them a chance to prepare themselves. We ask, is it right? Is it just? Is it a square deal? We say no!!! A thousand times, no!!!

We protest this thing as being wrong. We protest this sort of discrimination with all of the BITTERNESS OF OUR SOUL.

The time worn excuse that there are not enough Negroes in certain army areas to justify the establishing of a unit of colored youths for training is not valid. It carries neither logic nor reason. Neither is it legal.

If the government owes the training to one class of citizens, surely it owes the training to the other. If the government owes the training to two thousand, it, also, owes it to one thousand. Any evasion, excuse, or subterfuge does not help the case. There is only one way to do this thing and do it right, and that is to give the Negro youths the same chance and the same opportunity that is given the white youths to attend these Citizens Military Training Camps which are provided each summer.

Soldiers-1930

Monuments, etc.

Hero of Revolution To Have Tombstone

Guide
FITCHBURG, June 11.—The grave in Ashby of a liberated Negro slave, Black Prince Estabrook, who fought with the colonists in the Revolutionary battle of Concord, soon will bear a headstone similar to that which marks the graves of other heroes of that conflict. Word has been received here from the War Department that the petition of Brigadier General James Reed Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, for the headstone has been granted. Heretofore the grave has been marked only by the small American flag placed each Memorial Day by veteran organizations.

Black Prince Estabrook was in the employ of the ancestors of Representative Henry A. Estabrook of this city at the Concord homestead when the war started. He was wounded at Concord and later served in other Revolutionary engagements. He died in 1830.

SLAVE FOUGHT AT CONCORD.

June
War Department Approves Stone for Grave of "Black Prince."

5-27-30
FITCHBURG, Mass., May 23 (AP).—The grave in Ashby of a liberated Negro slave, Black Prince Estabrook, who fought with the Colonists in the Revolutionary battle of Concord, soon will bear a headstone similar to that which marks the graves of other heroes of that conflict.

New York N.Y.
Word has been received here from the War Department that the petition of Brigadier General James Reed Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, for the headstone has been granted. Heretofore the grave has been marked only by the small American flag placed each Memorial Day by veterans' organizations.

Black Prince Estabrook was wounded at Concord and later served in other Revolutionary engagements. He died in 1830.

SAVE OF THE REAL "UNCLE TOM" FOUND IN WEEDS OF CEMETERY.

Guardian
TORONTO, Ont., June 19, 1930.—Toronto's cleanup of an old cemetery by weed inspectors near Dresden, Ont., has revealed the monument erected years ago over the grave of the Rev. Josiah Henson, the man after whom Harriet Beecher Stowe modeled the hero character of her "Uncle Tom's Cabin." *7-12-30*

Toronto, Mass
While the location of the grave is known to many of the older residents of the Dresden district it has for the first time been communicated to the provincial authorities at Toronto, and some action may be taken this year by George S. Henry, minister of high-

ways, to mark the spot, not only for the benefit of American tourists but for the information of Canadian history students as well.

The monument, which is close to the King's highway, carries the inscribed information that the original "Uncle Tom" was born July 5, 1789, and died May 5, 1883, at the age of 93. Above the inscription is the Masonic emblem.

Soldiers-1930
In Confederate Army

**Says No Negroes Served in
The Confederate Army**
(By Associated Negro Press.)

Columbia, S. C. State
Saturday, May 31, 1930
**NO NEGROES SERVED
IN SOUTHERN ARMY**

**Captain Williams Says All Used
Were Servants and
the Like.**

Columbia, S. C. —Fearing that it might be believed that Negroes served in the Confederate army during the Civil War, Ben S. Williams, Confederate Veteran, wrote a letter to the Columbia State, daily newspaper in which he pointed out that no Negro ever served as a soldier in the rebel ranks but many of them were servants and body guards.

The case which gave rise to the denial centered around the report of the death of Noah Johnson, age 98, in which it was stated that Johnson "served in the Confederate Army under Colonel Bass and was proud of his Confederate war record," but did object to the statement that he served in the Confederate army under Col. Bass.

"Of course," said the Confederate veteran, "in the ranks of the Union army are thousands and thousands of Negro troops, but never during or since my four years of service in the army of the Confederacy did I see or hear of any Negro Confederate soldier in infantry, cavalry, or artillery. Quite a number of Negro servants were in the camps and on the march with their owners; their service included cooking, polishing boots, spurs and sabres, etc.

Williams cited the attempt made when the cause was about to be lost to inject Negroes into the ranks and declared that this was unanimously defeated and pointed out that there were six Negroes now receiving Confederate pensions, but they served as servants and not as soldiers.

To the Editor of The State. My attention was attracted to a brief article in The State of May 28, that while unimportant generally, was because of ambiguity in expression, creative of erroneous conception, leading to false understanding in the minds of many, near and far. The aforesaid article chronicled the death of "Noah Johnson, 98-year-old Negro, who served in the Confederate army under Colonel Bass. . . . Johnson was proud of his Confederate war record."

Of course, in the ranks of the United States army—Union army—were thousands and thousands of Negro troops, but never during or since my four years of service in the army of the Confederacy did I see or hear of a Negro Confederate soldier in infantry, cavalry or artillery. Quite a number of Negro servants were in camp and on the march with their owners; their service, cooking, polishing boots, spurs and sabres, etc. I never saw or heard of one in the ranks.

In this, Hampton county, we have on the roll of the pension board of honor but six living veterans as pensioners and four Negro servants of soldiers in the army are also on our pension roll.

During the four years of war in our homeland, we suffered woes the world has never known and occurrence of important events which in history will never be recorded. Apropos of the subject of this brief writing:

After the great and sanguinary battle of Chickamauga, September 20, 1863, and the following battles of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, the two armies of North and South went into "winter quarters" for rest, safety and recrudescence; the Union army in Chattanooga, Tenn.; the Confederate army near Dalton, Ga.

During the severe winter of rain and snow and sleet, on the tented field of our army, under cessation of all activity and movement, much surmising, prediction, went on and many propositions were set forth. The generals of highest rank met in council and conclave for discussion and arrangement for meeting of the waiting armies. An officer of rank, a

relative and friend of mine, informed me that at one of their counsel meetings, suggestion was offered by a general of high rank to muster into our army at least 50,000 Negroes at once; arm, drill and prepare them for action with all possible haste and rapidity, to serve under white, experienced officers. I still remember some of the passionate replies and chivalric declarations made in opposition and almost unanimous defeat of the movement to fight our Negro slaves against our trespassing foes.

The deceased 98-year-old Negro man probably "served in the Confederate army under Colonel Bass" as a servant, and "was proud of his Confederate war record" as same.

BEN S. WILLIAMS.
Brunson,
Sta. Va., Journal
Saturday, May 29, 1930

Confederate veterans and widows and Negroes who served as body servants during the War Between the States will receive pension checks on June 1st under the new system provided in an act passed by the 1930 General Assembly which provides for monthly instead of quarterly payments. On June 1st each pensioner will receive his regular quarterly payments as well as the new monthly payment and thereafter checks will be mailed out on the first day of each month.

Wilmington, N. C. Morning Star
Saturday, May 10, 1930
**Grave Marker Of Negro
Veteran To Be Unveiled**

An unusual feature of the Confederate Memorial Day exercises, to be held this afternoon at Oakdale cemetery by the Cape Fear chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, will be the unveiling of a marker at the grave of Charles Galloway, negro veteran of the Civil war.

The negro served during the war as bodyguard to the brother of Dr. W. C. Galloway, of this city. His distinguished services were rewarded with a pension. Following the war and until his death, he was the servant of the Edward Bailey family.

PROTEST TO CAM. MAYOR
Guardian

**CAMBRIDGE PARADE CONDEMNED
FOR FAILURE TO INCLUDE COLORED—LADIES OF G. A. R. PROTEST — RACE INSULTED BY
BLACK-FACED WHITES**

7-12-30
Sergeant William H. Carney Circle No. 37, Ladies of the G. A. R., of Cambridge, protested to Mayor Russell, against the insult offered the Colored citizens by being prevented from participating in the Tercentenary Parade, after an invitation by Ralph Robart, Chief Marshal, who failed to answer their acceptance requesting an audience.

Boston, Mass
While Colored men and women were absent from the parade, blacked face white comedians supplanted them, says the protest, the first time the race has been ignored in the history of the city, and the first time Cambridge has ever insulted by allowing white people to take our Race off in caricature, although the race participated in the 50th and 75th anniversaries. All races participated, one group with a replica of Bunker Hill, claiming the monument was made possible by Judea Truro, while we furnished the first martyr.

This stinging protest is signed by the officers, Mrs. Mary R. Jackson, President; Mrs. Martha C. Kenswill, Senior Vice-Pres.; Mrs. Minnie Cravath Simpson, Junior Vice-Pres., and Mrs. Annie G. Johnson, Patriotic Instructor.

**Fort Wagner Reunion of
Mass. Civil War Vets**
7-12-30

Boston, Mass.—All veterans of the Massachusetts Colored Regiments of the war of 61 to 65 are requested to send their addresses to William Monroe Trotter, secretary of the National Equal Rights League, 39 Church street, Boston, for the celebration of the 67th anniversary of the Battle of Fort Wagner, which will be held on July 18, as a part of the Massachusetts Tercentenary.

Negroes throughout the country are urged to attend this great observance of what the Massachusetts abolitionists and colored regiments did in the Civil War. The celebration will close with a monster parade on July 19.

Alleged "discrimination," which prohibits Negroes from enlisting in the navy, while Filipinos are accepted, was condemned unanimously in another resolution.

AUG 21 1930

1898 VETERANS ELECT CONFEDERATE JUDGE E. S. MATTHIAS NEGRO VETERAN SE E K S PENSION

They Ratify Plea for Strong National Defense—Ask Federal Care of Confederate Graves.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 20.—Judge Edward S. Matthias, former Supreme Court Justice of Ohio, was elected commander-in-chief of the United Spanish War Veterans at the closing business session of their annual encampment today, after the ratification of resolutions supporting a strong national military defense and the placing of firmer restrictions upon immigration.

Judge Matthias, who succeeds Governor Fred W. Green of Michigan, defeated Robert Wankowski, a banker of Culver City, Cal., by 1,125 votes to 191. Unopposed, Dr. R. C. Ellsworth of Portland, Ore., one of the few survivors of Roosevelt's Rough Riders, was elected senior vice commander-in-chief.

William A. Seddinger of Norfolk, Va., was elected junior vice commander-in-chief, and Dr. William K. Mittendorf of New York, surgeon general. The Rev. Dr. Charles Lee of Paterson, N. J., was chosen chaplain-in-chief.

Next year's encampment will be at New Orleans and the year after in Milwaukee, whose veterans, promising "beer if you choose Milwaukee," paraded the Convention Hall after the results had been announced.

The encampment ratified twenty-three resolutions, one of which upheld the Harris bill, which is directed particularly against the immigration of Mexicans. Another recommended that Congress appropriate \$500,000 or \$1,000,000 for the construction of a memorial of the war with Spain, at Tampa, Fla., which was the port of embarkation for the American expeditionary forces to Cuba and the army of occupation.

The convention urged Congress to authorize the War Department to care for the cemeteries in which Confederate veterans are buried, asked veterans generally to support the movement to preserve the home of President McKinley at Canton, Ohio, as a national patriotic shrine and criticized what it termed the inadequacy of the government's maintenance allowance to retired enlisted veterans of the Spanish-American War, as adopted thirty years ago. Congress was urged to increase the allowance to not less than \$30 a month.

DYERSBURG, Tenn., Aug. 20.—ANP—Anable "to make his own way," Bob Willingham, 101 year old confederate soldier, Tuesday filed an application through the Red Cross for a pension.

Willingham was born in 1829 and has lived a number of years in this city. During the Civil War, he served in the Confederate army under General Polk and was engaged in fighting on Island Number 10, in the Mississippi River across the channel from Fort Pillow. Until recently, the aged man, who is the father of fourteen children, has been able to take care of himself without the aid of a pension, but now that old age has sapped his strength, he is seeking aid.

Soldiers-1930

In World War "A RENDEZVOUS IN FLANDERS FIELD"

By Holloway

EDITORIAL:—
BLACK DISPATCH

A Hollow Mockery

Black mothers here in America are very busy these days preparing their sons. Their eyes are fixed on Sherman's Honor Grove and Chickadee, instead of France. A suggested Jim Crow trip "OVER THERE" to the graves of those who died for a hollow mockery, is full adding insult to injury. Black mothers have recently been surprised to learn that their sons died to protect GOVERNMENT TRUCKS in Chickadee and not to protect human life, guaranteed by the constitution. If the government will turn over to black mothers the amount of money suggested to be spent on the Jim Crow trip to Flanders Field, the sum can be used to slam white murderers of mothers of black mothers, behind prison walls. Let the white mothers cry in France; we will shed our tears over here where the battle still rages.



NEGROES COMPLAIN AT CITY HALL FETE

7-12-30

Harlem Officials Accuse Hurley
of Discrimination at Welcome
to Gold Star Mothers.

New York, N.Y.
DEEGAN 'REGRETS' INCIDENT

McKee Tells Group No Color
Line Exists Here in Respect
Paid to Nation's Heroes.

The visit of ninety-two Negro gold star mothers at the City Hall yesterday, prior to their sailing for France, was made the occasion for a bitter protest against alleged discrimination. Ferdinand Q. Morton, Municipal Civil Service Commissioner, and Alderman Fred C. Moore, both Negroes, touched on the subject, both maintaining the Negro women had been "insulted" by the Federal Government. Referring to the alleged transportation of the Negro Gold Star mothers in a ship inferior to the ones that carried the white women to the graves of their sons in France, Commissioner Morton told the visitors not to allow their hearts "to be embittered by the insult offered you by the government at Washington." Secretary of War Hurley has answered similar previous accusations with emphatic denials of discrimination.

"On this sacred mission you carry with you the sympathy and affection of a grateful nation," Commissioner Morton said. "To you dark-skinned mothers it pays the same homage that it gave your fair-skinned sisters who nobly gave their sons in its defense. Secure in the knowledge of this, you will not allow your hearts to be embittered by the insult offered you by the government at Washington. The great majority of your fellow-Americans know that mother-love, courage and patriotism are peculiar to no race, creed or color.

Moore Scores Discrimination.

Alderman Moore was more vehement in his condemnation of the Federal Government, saying that it had shown no discrimination in war time against Negro troops.

"When our boys went to France they felt they were fighting for democracy," he said. "But that democracy lasted only a few days after the reception to the heroic members of the old Fifteenth Infantry. Then we were criticized, degraded and humiliated, but we have borne that with Christian fortitude. We don't want to be regarded as things any longer; we want to be regarded as humans. We are proud to be Negroes."

Acting Mayor Joseph V. McKee expressed a warm welcome to the Gold Star group, saying that the city greeted them in the same manner as it greeted other Gold Star mothers.

"We feel that you come to us consecrated with the blood of your sons," he declared. "You are going on a journey—perhaps a sad one. America's great contribution to the World War was a united people, and you can find consolation in the thought that your boys died in an effort to uphold that unity. This city has an enormous pride in one of the finest fighting units it ever put forth to war, the old Fifteenth colored regiment."

"I am sorry that a different note had to be struck here, but in this city there runs a great, deep vein of gratitude. We go with you with thanks in our hearts." William F. Deegan, Tenement House Commissioner, who had charge of the program, introduced Representatives David J. O'Connell, John J. Boylan and Samuel Dickstein of New York, saying that they had aided the Federal legislation for the Gold Star trips. Commissioner Deegan read messages of regret from Mayor Walker and Senator Robert F. Wagner at their inability to welcome the group. There were 240 women in the Gold Star group, but only ninety-two are going abroad because the bodies of the sons of others have been returned to this country. Colonel Benjamin Oliver Davis, highest ranking Negro officer in the regular army, will act as their chief escort.

After the speeches in the Aldermanic chamber the group went outside to pose for photographs. The Sanitation Department band and the band of the 369th Infantry, a colored regiment, played. The Army, Navy and Marine Corps sent troops to the reception. Mrs. Willie Rush of Atlanta, Ga., in charge of the group, expressed their thanks for the opportunity to take the trip and their gratitude for the city's welcome. She said the group had received every courtesy and comfort possible.

James C. Thomas, former Assistant United States Attorney, who served in the Fifteenth Infantry during the war, issued a statement yesterday condemning the segregation of Negro mothers. Walter White, acting secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, denied that the organization had provoked controversy with the

War Department over the matter. He also made public a protest resolution adopted by the National Association of Colored Women, adopted at their convention in Hot Springs, Ark., assailing "the wholesale government segregation of colored Gold Star mothers and widows, particularly in the housing of them in inferior hotels and rooming places in Harlem and in the sending of them on inferior ships."

New York To Honor Negro War Mothers

NEW YORK, July 6.—(P)—New York city today announced plans for an official reception for the first contingent of negro Gold Star mothers—104 in number—who will arrive here Friday en route to the graves of their sons in France.

Mayor James J. Walker will formally receive the mothers at city hall. On the platform in the aldermanic chamber, where the ceremony will be held, will be Major General Hanson Ely, several congressmen, representatives of white Gold Star mothers, delegations of Elks and Masonic bodies and 300 negroes prominent in Harlem.

The mayor will be escorted from his private office to the aldermanic chamber by Willie Rush, of Atlanta, one of the best-known of the negro war mothers.

Eighty negro soldiers, formerly of the old fifteenth infantry, will act as guards of honor. In front of city hall the entire 369th (the old 15th) will be lined up, as well as two companies of United States regulars from Governor's Island and one company of sailors from the Brooklyn navy yard.

Negro Mothers Of War Dead Denied Passage By Larger Shipping Lines.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—(P)—War Department efforts to secure accommodations on any major trans-Atlantic shipping line for the negro Gold Star mothers and widows going abroad this Summer at Government expense have ended in failure.

The inability of any of the companies to accommodate the group of negro mothers and widows sailing on July 12 has resulted in the chartering by the War Department of a separate ship for the purpose.

Various reasons were given the War Department by the Holland-America Line, the North German Lloyd, the Cunard Line, the Anchor Line, the International Mercantile Marine Company and the French Line for their inability to meet requirements to accommodate the group.

GOLD STAR NEGROES GUESTS HERE TODAY

58 Mothers and Widows Will Be Honored at City Hall on

Eve of Sailing.

DISCRIMINATION IS DENIED

Hurley Says They Will Get Same Facilities as White Women—To Have Separate Ship.

A reception for fifty-eight Negro Gold Star mothers or widows who are leaving for France tomorrow aboard the United States liner American Merchant to visit the graves of sons or husbands who died in the war will be held at the City Hall at 3 o'clock this afternoon, William F. Deegan, Tenement House Commissioner, announced yesterday.

Although an official protest against the segregation of Negro gold star pilgrims was made to the War Department on May 30 by the Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and it was reported that of 450 Negro pilgrims who had planned to make the trip, all but fifty-eight had withdrawn because of alleged discrimination against their race, Secretary of War Hurley issued a statement in Washington yesterday flatly denying any such discrimination, and Major Deegan declared that, so far as the city was concerned, Negro pilgrims would receive the same treatment as white.

Detachments from various veterans' organizations, as well as from the regular Army, Navy and Marine Corps, will be present at the reception, Major Deegan said, and music will be furnished by the Sanitation Department Band. The speech of Mrs. Willie Rush of Atlanta, leader of the group, he said, will be broadcast over the radio from Station WNYC.

In outlining the position of the War Department, Secretary Hurley declared that the formation of white and colored groups of mothers was designed to assure the comfort and contentment of the pilgrims themselves. "All groups," he said, "will receive like accommodations at hotels and on steamships, and the representatives of the War Department will at all times be as solicitous of the welfare of Negro mothers and widows as they will of white ones."

He pointed out that the journey is apt to be a severe tax on those making it, since they will be absent from home for six weeks, and said that the War Department, in so far as possible, was anxious not to disturb the normal contacts of individual pilgrims. The chartering of a separate ship for the Negro mothers, he asserted, was necessary because for various reasons the Holland-American Line, North German Lloyd,

Cunard, Anchor, French and other lines were unable to accommodate the group of Negro mothers on their ships.

The average cost to the government for the trip is higher for the Negro mothers than for the white, he said, and he added that the War Department has no objection to members of one group joining any other provided it is agreeable to the other group.

Walter White, acting secretary of the Association for the Advancement of Colored People, declared that there may be further cancellations among the Negro mothers and widows before they sail. He charged that they were being sent to boarding houses, while the white pilgrims went to the best hotels, and said it was unfair that Negro women who lost relatives in the war should not receive the same treatment as white.

DISGUSTED WAR MOTHERS WON'T VISIT GRAVES

None of Baltimore Group Among 58 to Make Trip.

MORE JIM CROW

Liners Refuse to Carry Black Heroes' Kin.

Because Uncle Sam and practically every steamship line in the world flung the insult of jim crow into the care-worn faces of Negro Gold Star Mothers, none of the Baltimore group who were eligible to make the trip will see their dead heroes in France.

There were four Baltimore mothers eligible to accept the government's hospitality, and although some of them ascribed part of their reason for not taking the trip to lack of funds and physical condition, it is known the Jim Crow arrangements figured largely in their decision.

Those who were entitled to go were: Mrs. Ida Jones, 1631 N. Carey Street; Mrs. Hattie Lewis, 423 N. Gilmer Street; Mrs. Edna Parker, 534 N. Calhoun Street; and Mrs. Emma Trimble, 404 N. Ann Street.

More Jim-Crow

That the Negro war mothers had been subjected to more of the jim

crow started when the War Department set them off into a separate group, was learned this week when it was found necessary to charter a special boat to take over the contingent.

Following the lead of the U. S. Government, practically every steamship line making this country a port, refused to carry the group unless they were segregated to one section of the vessel. As a result the 58 Negro mothers who will take the trip will go over alone on the steamship American Merchant, which will sail Saturday.

Among the steamship companies which are said to refuse the Negro Gold Star mothers equal accommodations, were the Cunard Line, North German Line, Holland American Line, Anchor Line, White Star Line, French Line and Red Star Line.

Will Be Issue

That the manner in which the present administration has handled the Negro Gold Star mother question is certain to become an important issue in the next campaign is indicated by the vigorous protest made by leaders throughout the country.

Not only have a large number of the Negro mothers absolutely refused to swallow the insult of segregation and staid off the trip, but hundreds of individuals and organizations have registered formal protests. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has officially protested against the provision and will continue the fight against those who are responsible for the insult.

Vessel Third Rate

Additional protests poured into the War Department Thursday, when it was learned that the vessel which will carry the 58 mothers over on the first trip is a third rate one and accommodates between 80 and 90 passengers.

One of the first defenses the War Department made when it decided on its jim crow policy was that the accommodations would be equal to those given the whites. The vessel carrying the first contingent makes this statement practically untrue.

6 Ship Lines Bar Passage Of Negro Gold Star Mothers

Hurley Denies Attempt at Race Segregation Following Revelation; Hoover Sidetracks Complaint.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—(UN)—The fact that six trans-Atlantic steamship lines have declined to provide transportation for groups of negro Gold Star mothers to visit the graves of their sons in France came to light today shortly after Secretary of War Hurley issued an emphatic statement defending the war department against

Lines ship Republic, but that the number which finally decided to go was so small that accommodations were made for the smaller ship owned by the same company, on which, according to officials of the line, the mothers will have accommodations which are just as good.

Hurley's statement followed receipt by the White House of a letter from Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, wherein he complained to President Hoover the war department was discriminating against negro mothers. Mr. Hoover referred the letter to the war department.

After explaining he believed negro mothers would find more solace in visiting their sons' graves in company with members of their own race and that congress had prohibited trips made individually in its act authorizing the pilgrimages, Hurley said:

"The war department has no objection to members of one group joining other groups provided they are welcomed by the groups concerned. Without such welcome it can be understood that this action would not be conducive to the peace and comfort of the pilgrims of either race."

"If evidence is furnished of any member of any group wishing to join another group and who will at the same time be welcome by that group, the war department will be glad to make the necessary arrangements."

Of the 61 negro mothers who planned to sail from New York next Saturday, only seven have cancelled their passage, it was said at the war department. They did not advise the department why they were declining to go, officials stated, adding this was about the same percentage which found it necessary to cancel their reservations on previous tours for various reasons not connected with race segregation.

Many of the protests against race segregation which have reached the department were said by officials there to have come in on standardized forms. Officials interpreted this to mean some organization was sending out the forms with the suggestion that mothers not making the trip use them to protest.

From a high official source it was learned that the Holland-America Line, North German Lloyd, Cunard Line, Anchor Line, International Mercantile Marine Company, and French Line all have found themselves unable to accommodate the negro Gold Star mothers sailing from New York July 12.

The disinclination of these lines to provide accommodations for negro women was advanced in official quarters as one reason why the government arranged to transport the negro mothers on a combination freight and passenger ship of the American Merchant Lines. This brought a protest from negroes that their race was being assigned to cheaper boats than those given white women.

It was learned that arrangements first were made to carry an expected 1,500 negro mothers on the U. S.

Soldiers - 1930.

In World War.

PILGRIMAGE OF COLORED MOTHERS

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is stirring up trouble for the war department and President Hoover over assigning to a separate ship colored mothers who are to share in the Gold Star Pilgrimages to Europe this summer.

Samuel G. Davis
Fifty-five of the colored mothers who had accepted the offer of the trip have been assigned a separate ship from those for the white mothers and this has been construed as an insult to them by the acting secretary of the association. The women have signed a petition asking President Hoover to abrogate the War Department's ruling that they be segregated from the whites and declare they will decline to go at all unless the ruling is abolished.

While the association wrote to 151 negro women who have been invited to sail from New York for France, aboard the American Merchant in August, only fifty-five, from twenty-one states replied, all signing identical petitions, of which the following is one: **6-3-30**

"As a Gold Star Mother who happens to be colored I wish to protest against the gratuitous insult in the attitude of the War Department of the United States in segregating colored Gold Star Mothers who are entitled to go to France to visit the graves where our beloved ones are buried."

Samuel G. Davis
"When the call to arms came from our government in 1917, mothers, sisters and wives, regardless of race, color or creed were asked to give their loved ones to the end that the world might be saved for democracy. This call we answered freely and willingly. In the years which have passed since death took our loved ones our anguish and sorrow have been assuaged by the realization that our loved ones who rest in the soil of France gave their lives to the end that the world might be a better place in which to live for all men, of all races and colors.

"Twelve years after the Armistice, the high principles of 1918 seem to

have been forgotten. We who gave and who are colored are insulted by the implication that we are not fit persons to travel with other bereaved ones. Instead of making up parties of Gold Star Mothers on the basis of geographical location we are set aside in a separate group, Jim Crowed, separated and insulted.

"We appeal to you as Chief Executive of our nation and as Commander-in-chief of the army and navy, to issue an order abolishing this unjust ruling. If you as President of the United States refuse to abolish this ruling we respectfully decline to make the trip to France, preferring instead to remain at home and retain our honor and self-respect."

The association officers seem to have forgotten that the colored troops which fought in France for their country went in separate units, fought as such, and won the glory they did without the aid of white privates among them. It is doubtful if their deeds would have received the recognition that has been given if such had been the case. But they carried on in their own color and what they did is all their own glory.

It is doubtful if five of these colored war mothers would have taken the government's kindly act as an insult had they not been spurred to resentment by an association which is doing the colored race much more harm than it is doing good.

In past wars millions of mothers, both white and black, have never had the means or opportunity to visit the lonely grave of a son buried on the battle field where he fell. In France the United States government has gathered these heroes of all colors and buried them in a beautiful field which is tended with all possible care and where every grave is marked so that the grave can always be found and the hero known. There, if opportunity offers, a mother irrespective of color can go and her prayers and love can be brought as close as possible on this earth to her departed boy.

The pilgrimage is a sacred one, but the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is trying to make of it a political and

social one. It is probably expected that if the president and war department does not grant this demand the association can squeeze some other demand from the party. The movement appears to be one specially designed to embarrass the whole mothers of the south, the "geographical location" from which most of the colored troops came.

There will be some white persons who will read the petition and say the ruling is not just. Let them first consider what might be the white mother's side to the question. Will white mothers agree to go on the pilgrimage on a basis of social equality with the negro mothers? And how many of the colored mothers out of the 219 invited by the government will demand such a condition? We feel sure that almost the total number of the latter from Southern States will vote for the separate ship.

The government might solve the problem by inviting such of the white mothers as want to make the voyage with the colored mothers to make the wish known, then call the American Merchant a white mother's ship and invite the colored mothers to go on it. This would make the party congenial, and should not cast the reflection or insult which the Association for the Advancement of the Colored people now claims to exist.

Gold Star Mothers Decline Trip

Samuel G. Davis
Notify President That They Refuse To Go

6-5-30
ON JIM CROW TRIP
Samuel G. Davis
To Graves Of Their Dead In Europe

New York, June 2—No less than fifty-five Negro Gold Star mothers have petitioned President Hoover urging that he overrule the War Department's color segregation order to make of it a political and

graves in France, and in the event that President Hoover refuses to act, declining to take part in the Jim Crow pilgrimage.

The petitions of the Negro Gold Star Mothers have been forwarded to President Hoover by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People which officially called the matter to the president's attention and asked that he overrule the War Department in the matter. The letter of the N. A. A. C. P. to President Hoover states that negotiations over a period of three months with the War Department brought the final ruling that the policy of color segregation on the pilgrimage to France would stand.

In their petition to the President, the Negro Gold Star mothers called the attitude with the War Department a "gratuitous insult," stating that loved ones were given freely and willingly at their country's call and continue:

In the years which have passed since death took our loved ones our anguish and sorrow have been assuaged by the realization that our loved ones who rest in the soil of France gave their lives to the end that the world might be a better place in which to live for all men, of all races and all colors.

Twelve years after the Armistice, the high principles of 1918 seem to have been forgotten. We who gave and who are colored, are insulted by the implication that we are not fit persons to travel with other-bereaved ones. Instead of making up parties of Gold Star mothers on the basis of geographical location, we are set aside in a separate group, Jim Crowed, segregated and insulted.

We appeal to you as Chief Executive of our nation and as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, to issue an order abolishing this unjust ruling.

If you, as President of the United States refuse to abolish this ruling, we respectfully decline to make the trip to France, preferring instead to remain at home and retain

our honor and self-respect."

The N. A. A. C. P. has received signatures to these petitions from all parts of the country including Alabama, Arkansas, California, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia.

BROOKLYN EAGLE

MAY 8 0 1930

As to Negro Gold Star Mothers.

Of the 151 Negro Gold Star Mothers who have been invited to go to France as guests of the United States Government, fifty-five have signed a protest to President Hoover against segregation, denouncing the War Department's plan as a gratuitous insult to their race and declaring: "If you, as President of the United States, refuse to abolish this ruling we respectfully decline to make the trip to France, preferring instead to remain at home and maintain our honor and self-respect." And to them this answer comes from Acting Secretary of War Davison:

Separation into groups is necessary to provide suitable accommodations for all. No discrimination will be made as between the various groups. Each group will receive equal accommodations, care and consideration.

Which, of course, is logically no answer at all since the protest was not against grouping but against the basing of any grouping on color lines. Mr. Davison merely makes as good a special plea as he can. He does not choose to say what everybody is thinking, that, with the "social equality" issue involved, more trouble would have been caused by an anti-segregation decision.

The issue is as fine an illustration as has developed in a series of years of the need or advisability of exalting expediency over academic logic in practical affairs. Sentimentally and legally the Negro Gold Star Mothers are entitled to all consideration, including a recognition of their growing race-consciousness. Practically the lesser of two evils was chosen. Whether political expediency was thought of we cannot know. So far as that is concerned a division of opinion is inevitable.

SEPARATE TRIPS FOR GOLD STAR MOTHERS

East Tennessee News
Much of the agitation being fomented by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and other organizations over the announced plan of the United States government to send the Gold Star Mothers to Europe to visit the graves of their sons who died in the World War, does not have the sanction of the thoughtful mothers themselves. Despite efforts to have them join in offering protests to the separate trip plan for the two races. 5-8-30

The N. A. A. C. P. may as well face the facts as they present themselves to the Gold Star Mothers. Those of the mothers whose sons made the supreme sacrifice realize that they must have comfort and pleasurable surroundings as they make such a voyage. Hostility in any form will only serve to add to their grief. It would be far better for these mothers of the Negro racial group to select their traveling companions from the ranks of the race and thereby have mutual consolation as they visit the graves of their sons. It is utterly impossible for the government authorities to select associates for these pilgrims, either inter-racial or intra-racial. There may be unfortunates within the race whose characteristics would cause them to be objectionable to others of the same race.

Knopville News
There is one phase of the situation that should be carefully guarded, however. The comforts, the advantages of experienced guides, the honors extended these visitors to the graves of their sons in France should be equal for the mothers of both races. The government officers in charge of this expedition should see to it that the traveling accommodations for the mothers of the Negro racial group are exactly the same as that for the whites, and that every other phase of the trip as provided by the government is equal. If this is looked after as it should, the matter of the mothers selecting their traveling companions will take care of itself in a fine and satisfactory manner.

PETERSBURG, VA.

PROGRESS INDEX

JUN 4 - 1930

Unfortunate Insistence

IT IS RECOGNIZED very generally that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, an organization chiefly of Northern men with headquarters in New York City, has accomplished some things of value to the Negro race in the United States. It has seemed to us that the association has succeeded in convincing Northern people that the better element, at least, in every Southern community is friendly to the Negro and his efforts to advance himself. The association undoubtedly has caused the people of other sections to realize that the better element in every Southern community is opposed to lynchings.

But the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has rendered the colored race a disservice in protesting against the order of the department segregating white and colored Gold Star mothers designated to visit the graves of their sons on or near French battlefields. This order was issued by the war department without conferring with outsiders. The de-

partment did not endeavor to ascertain the wishes of white mothers or of colored mothers. The department assumed quite naturally that both white and colored would prefer segregation. For the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to come forward now with a protest against segregation is tantamount to saying that these mothers of colored American soldiers who died in France actually desire to force themselves into the company of those who may or may not welcome them. The association evidently thinks it a matter of no importance to these colored mothers whether or not the white mothers desired or even were willing to tolerate their presence aboard the same ship.

We have observed in the course of a good many years spent in communities where Negroes were numerous that they rarely show any greater desire for the company of whites than the whites show for the company of colored. No thoroughly self-respecting individual of either sex or of either race is willing to force his or her society upon those who do not desire it.

RICHMOND, VA.

TIMES-DISPATCH

MAY 31 1930

Just Picking a Quarrel

THROUGH the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People it is announced that fifty-five Negro gold star mothers will decline to make the pilgrimage to France because of the War Department's ruling under which they are segregated in a group. This action is taken as a "gratuitous insult." "Twelve years after the armistice," the mothers are quoted as saying in an appeal to PRESIDENT HOOVER, "the high principles of 1918 seem to have been forgotten. We who gave and who are colored are insulted by the implication that we are not fit persons to travel with other bereaved ones. Instead of making up parties of gold star mothers on the basis of geographical location, we are set aside as a separate group, Jim Crowed, segregated and insulted."

Thus dissension and charges of discrimination are projected to mar in some degree a pilgrimage beautiful in its conception. The government announced from the outset that these mothers would be sent to France in several contingents. This would insure greater comfort for the travelers and more expeditious trips to cemeteries in which the American war dead are buried. No discrimination will be made between any of the groups. All of them will be provided with precisely the same accommodations.

Decision by the War Department to group together the Negro mothers was reached only after careful consideration of every phase of the situation. The question of color probably was discussed, but not in an offensive manner. That individuals in a mixed group of gold star mothers would have been less congenial, the one with the other, than a contingent comprising women with a community of interest goes without saying. The War Department was concerned primarily with arranging these trips so as to give the greatest degree of pleasure to persons bent upon the most solemn

of all missions. Not only was it the part of courtesy and consideration to do this, but it was likewise the part of duty.

In its recent activities the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has conducted itself in such a manner as to belie its name. Supposedly, it labors in the interest of the Negro; in reality it works harm to his cause. The organization, attempting to carry out its purposes after a national plan, blunders at crucial moments, as it did in the case of JUDGE PARKER. The cause of the Negro must be worked out locally. Any attempt to apply a single principle to varying national conditions is a huge mistake. This association, in the PARKER fight, flouted the entire South on ground no more solid than a political speech delivered under peculiar circumstances ten years ago. It would have been much better for the Negroes of North Carolina themselves to have settled with their white neighbors such differences as were implied in JUDGE PARKER's address.

In the matter of the Negro gold star mothers the association obviously has gone out of its way to pick a quarrel. The personnel of the War Department suggests nothing of the historic race problem in the South. It is not concerned, as a matter of prejudice, with the segregation of any particular group of persons. Its responsibility in this instance was to assure the pilgrims to France the greatest degree of comfort and congeniality. That plan will not be disturbed by the association's protest. In the meantime, this body has projected the race problem into a realm where before it was never considered.

Soldiers-1930

In World War.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS. NEWS

MAY 31 1930 BRAVE NEGRO GOLD-STAR MOTHERS

Word comes from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People that no less than 55 Negro gold-star mothers have declined the Jim Crow European trip. Protesting to the President against the war department's segregation by color of those assigned to the journey to the graves of their loved ones in France, these women have declined to make the pilgrimage under Jim Crow conditions laid down by the war department.

Commenting on the incident which is a disgrace to the war department and the officials higher up who have indorsed the plan of segregation, Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People makes this significant statement:—

"On this Memorial day, when the nation does honor to those who have fallen in its service, and when all Americans unite in doing honor to those who gave their lives for America, we hope that there will be protest against the gratuitous wrong and insult done to the families of colored United States soldiers who died on European battlefields in the service of their country.

"Appeal to the war department has brought only the response that Negro gold-star mothers must sub-

mit to the insult of Jim Crow segregation on the pilgrimage to the graves of their loved ones in France. From this decision and the petty spirit animating it, we have appealed to the President of the United States and we are also appealing to American fair play and the fundamental sense of justice of the American people. Let those who resent the slight put upon the mothers of loyal and brave American soldiers because of their color protest and make their voices heard against what we cannot help feeling to be an outrage against

all the principles our soldiers fought and sacrificed themselves for."

The protest of the association is couched in language that certainly is plain enough to be thoroughly understood by all, as are the written objections of the 55 Negro gold-star mothers who refuse to submit to official insult of this character. Surely it is a great hardship to these women to give up a trip that would mean so much to them. Doubtless most of them are unable to afford the expense of a pilgrimage to the graves of their sons in France. They hailed the act of the government when it was first announced with great joy. But regardless of the loss that it means to them their action shows that they value their self-respect more than anything else. All honor to them.

MACON, GA.

TELEGRAPH

JUN 1 - 1930

The Negro Mothers

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is doing the Negro gold star mothers no service when it protests the war department's plan for taking the Negro mothers over in one party. The department has made it plain that it intends no different treatment in France and Belgium for the Negro mothers; that they shall have the best of accommodations and the solicitude that is shown toward white mothers who made the same sacrifice. But the association has made ugly protests that they are being "Jim Crowed" and "insulted."

If the association were sincere in its solicitude for the mothers, it would recognize that segregation will make them happier. Splitting them up into parties with white women could only bring them actual insults that they do not deserve and wounded feelings they ought not to have. We may theorize as much as we please about what ought to be, but it does not alter what is. Receiving the same treatment, congenial as to race and interests, congenial socially, the Negro mothers will enjoy each other where only misery would result if the association had its way.

NEW YORK HERALD

JUN 1 3 1930

125 Negro Mothers to Sail

Will Arrive Here July 11 on
Their Way to France

The first contingent of 125 Negro Gold Star Mothers who are to visit their sons' graves in France will assemble in New York on the afternoon of July 11, sailing the following day.

Mayor Walker has appointed Major William F. Deegan, chairman of the Gold Star Mothers' committee, to prepare a reception to the mothers. The program will include a visit to the City Hall, where they will be presented to the Mayor.

Many New York mothers are sailing with the first contingent. Heavy casualties occurred in the old 15th Infantry, which was a Negro regiment commanded in France by Colonel William D. Hayward.

BISBEE, ARIZ.

REVIEW

MAY 31 1930

RETARDING, NOT ADVANCING, COLORED RACE

The Society for the Advancement of Colored People has brought up a delicate question in its objection to segregating negro gold star mothers from the white pilgrims to the graves of honored dead in France. It seems hard to distinguish between black and white on such a patriotic mission, but there is no other way out of it. The blood of the black man flowed just as freely as the blood of the white soldier; the mother of the negro loved her son as much as the mother of a white boy. But that is not going to help matters any.

Laying aside all racial prejudices, and assuming that the American mothers were willing to mingle with the colored mothers, we can see absolutely no advantage in placing the two races together socially. There would be nothing in common for the negroes and whites to talk about, even though they are both on the same mission. Most of the American mothers are fairly well educated, while it is doubtful if a half dozen of the negro mothers have obtained even a grammar school diploma. They are of two distinctly separate races which do not think, act or even eat the same things. It would mean misery for both, indignation for the whites and discomfort for the blacks.

The Society for the Advancement of Colored People, which started the controversy, did more to retard the progress of the colored race than any action they could have conceived.

Gold Star Mothers Will Be Cared For On Trip and In New York City By Nurses Selected By Mrs. Thoms Are Graduates From Different Nurse Training Schools--Harlem, Freedmen's, Lincoln and Bush Memorial--and All Are Excellent

While the Gold Star Mothers, who are being sent by the government to visit the graves of their sons on the battlefields of France, are in New York preparatory to sailing, they will be well looked after by a group of nurses who have been selected by Mrs. Adah B. Thoms, former assistant superintendent of Lincoln Hospital and Training School for Nurses, who is recognized as the dean of nurses in and around New York City.

Mrs. Thoms herself will be in personal charge of the nurses, with headquarters at the West 137th Street Y. W. C. A., where a majority of the Mothers will be quartered while in the city. It was mistakenly stated in last week's issue that Mrs. Jeroline Winfield, of the Red Cross Nurses, would be in charge.

Six nurses have been selected to take care of the travellers, two of whom will accompany them to France, while the other four will be on duty here with them before they sail.

The first group of Mothers, who are to sail on Saturday, July 12, will be looked after by Miss Henrietta Forrest of Harlem Hospital staff, while the second group, sailing on Saturday, August 16, will be accompanied by Miss Nettie L. Post of the Lincoln Hospital Training School for Nurses.

Two Nurses to Each Group

Two of the other four nurses will be stationed at the Y. W. C. A. while the Mothers who sail on July 12 are in the city, Miss Edna H. Thompson of Freedman's Hospital, Washington, and Miss Jessie H. Stephens of Harlem Hospital. The other two, Miss B. P. Clarke of Bush Memorial Hospital, Little Rock, Ark., and Miss Annie Hum-

phreys of Lincoln Hospital, will take care of the second group sailing on August 16. All of the young women selected are registered nurses.

The nurses who are being sent to France are both experienced in handling groups of patients through their active service in their respective institutions, being thus qualified to a degree that is not always possible for a nurse engaged in private nursing service to attain. But all are especially efficient, and Mrs. Thoms is authority for the statement that the travellers will receive the best of care and attention while on their pilgrimage.

Miss Forrest, who comes from Pittsburgh, was a member of the first graduating class from the Harlem Nurse Training School, finishing in 1925. She then went to North Carolina State College at Durham, during world war days was famous Dr. J. E. Shephard, president, and as the Fifteenth Infantry, will act as a guard of honor at the City Hall reception to the first contingent of 125 Negro Gold Star mothers who were promoted to be assistant practical instructor in the training school, which position she now holds. During the past year, Miss Forrest has been pursuing an advanced course in nurse education at Columbia University, under a scholarship.

Their Nursing History

Miss Bost, after graduating from Lincoln School for Nurses, served

for about three years as assistant superintendent of nurses in that hospital. She is now second assistant superintendent, and is in full charge of the business office of the training school. She is also taking the advanced course in nurse education at Columbia.

NEW YORK SUN

JUN 17 1930 GOLD STAR PARTY SET

369th to Be Guard of Honor for Negro Contingent.

The entire 369th Infantry of the New York National Guard, which during world war days was famous as the Fifteenth Infantry, will act as a guard of honor at the City Hall reception to the first contingent of 125 Negro Gold Star mothers who are to sail for France on July 12. The delegation will be received by Mayor Walker at 3:30 o'clock on the afternoon of July 11.

Tenement House Commissioner William F. Deegan is chairman of the committee and announced today that Col. William Hayward, former Federal attorney and commander of the regiment in the war, will participate in the ceremonies.

Commissioner Deegan said today that the Negro mothers in buses will

have a motorcycle escort from their hotels to the City Hall. The regular army, navy and marine corps will also be represented by units from Governors Island and the Navy Yard in Brooklyn. Music will be provided by the Municipal Band.

The Mayor's committee named to receive the mothers includes Representatives Hamilton Fish and Samuel Dickstein, Lieut. Thomas Walters and delegations from the various religious and community societies of the Harlem Negro district. The mothers will sail on the United States liner American Merchant from Pier 4, Hoboken.

INSULTED BUT HAPPY

The United States government has insulted the Negro citizens of this country by arranging to transport the Negro Gold Star Mothers to and from France in a jim crow ship as a gesture to the unreconstructed Southerners who seem nowadays to have our President completely hypnotized.

Arrangements have been made in New York City for the entertainment of these colored women while in that metropolis. It is reported that the entire 369th Infantry and uniformed Harlem fraternal organizations will take part in the reception at the City Hall and that arrangements for the care and housing of the ladies are being perfected by Alderman Fred R. Moore, assisted by a committee of ten Negro men and women.

It is indeed a ticklish situation. Negroes of intelligence everywhere resent the jim crowing of these Negro women whose sons gave their lives that the Republic might triumph. New York Negroes being especially uncompromising on this question of segregation probably resent it more than others. Yet, if none of them were to appear at the reception, the Negro Mothers would feel that their own people had deserted them and the white newspapers and officials would say the same thing. It seems as though some Negroes do not know an insult when they see it face to face. We accept insult and wax happy.

Soldiers - 1930
In World War.

NEW YORK WORLD
JUN 10 1930

55 Negro War Mothers Cancel Trip, Write Hoover of 'Insult'

"Segregated and Jim-Crowed" on Cheaper Ship, Pilgrims to Sons' Graves in France Protest

Hurt and angered by the treatment accorded them by the War Department, fifty-five Negro Gold Star mothers, who lost sons or husbands in the World War, have canceled reservations on the American Merchant, which was to take them to France to visit the cemeteries, and have sent a protest to President Hoover.

In this letter, signed by the fifty-five women, they point out that the War Department, forgetting that war took its toll of deaths regardless of color, race or creed, "has seen fit to segregate them from the white mothers. Another accusation being made by these women is that inferior accommodations are being offered them.

At the United States Lines, the company taking care of the transportation of all the Gold Star mothers, it was learned that the Negro mothers are sailing on boats which are smaller, slower and cheaper. Whereas the Government is paying \$175 for round-trip passage for every white mother who is going over, it is paying only \$100 for the round-trip passage for the Negro mothers, officials of the line revealed. The white mothers were accorded the courtesy of first class accommodations all the way. The finest hotels and the best of everything were at their disposal. The Negro mothers are being housed, while waiting for boats, in the Har-

boring Y. W. C. A., in boarding houses and private homes.

And as a result, though there are 60 Negro mothers eligible to go and 50 originally intended to go, only thirty-one are planning to sail Saturday. Cancellations are still coming in.

Praise N. Y., Censure U. S.

But though these Negro women have said of the War Department, "They're treating us like Jim Crows and not like the mothers of soldiers who died for their country," they

have nothing but praise for the officials of New York City. A reception every bit as cordial and impressive as that accorded white mothers will be tendered this group to-morrow at City Hall, with Mayor Walker and other city officials there to greet them. The party being greeted, however, will be much smaller than originally planned, as it was not till after everything had been arranged that the fifty-five mothers withdrew from the party.

In their protest to President Hoover, the women recently wrote: "As a Gold Star Mother who happens to be colored, I wish to protest against the gratuitous insult in the attitude of the War Department of the United States in segregating colored Gold Star Mothers who are entitled to go to France to visit the graves where our loved ones are buried.

"When the call to arms came from our Government in 1917, mothers, sisters and wives, regardless of race, color or creed, were asked to give their loved ones to the end that the world might be saved for democracy. This call we answered freely and willingly. In the years which have passed since death took our loved ones our anguish and sorrow have been assuaged by the realization that our loved ones, who rest in the soil of France, gave their lives to the end that the world might be a better place in which to live for all men, of all races and of all colors.

"We Colored Are Insulted"

"Ten years after the Armistice, the high principles of 1918 seem to have been forgotten. We who gave, and who are colored, are insulted by the implication that we are not fit persons to travel with other bereaved ones. Instead of making up parties of Gold Star Mothers on the basis of geographical location, we are set aside in a separate group, Jim-crowed, segregated and insulted.

"We appeal to you, as Chief Executive of our Nation and as Commander in Chief of the army and navy, to issue an order abolishing this unjust ruling.

"If you, as President of the United States, refuse to abolish this ruling, we respectfully decline to make the trip to France, preferring instead to remain at home and retain our honor and self-respect."

This isn't the first protest Presi-

dent Hoover has received. He has been appealed to by prominent Negroes all over the country and by interested white people. These letters, all courteously acknowledged, have been passed over to the War Department for "consideration." The original plans have remained unchanged.

The bill to allow war mothers to visit the graves in France at the expense of the Government provided for Government-owned vessels for transportation and for proper military escort. The War Department was ordered to make the actual plans for the taking care of the 6,000 mothers. The department figured \$840 for expenses for each woman to make the trip. This was to take care of first-class accommodations all the way. The finest hotels with an allowance of \$9.50 a day were included in this reckoning, as well as first-class transportation on boats and trains.

The House Appropriations Committee, in hearing of the appropriations for the pilgrimage, thought most of the estimates too high, but the War Department explained that it had made the estimates high enough to cover all emergencies and that it did not think the expenditures would run as high as the estimates. They won't in the case of the Negro mothers, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has pointed out.

In arranging for boats the War Department decided to segregate the Negro mothers from white. Officials explained they did so because so many of the white mothers were from Southern States, and they felt it was for the happiness of all concerned. They promised, however, though there would be segregation there would be no discrimination; that the Negro mothers would get the same accommodations and conveniences.

Editor Protests "Herding"

Alderman Fred R. Moore, editor of the New York Age, Negro paper, wrote to President Hoover, pointing out the Negro mothers were being "herded like cattle," and asked him to interfere in their behalf. He received a reply stating that his letter had been passed on to the Secretary of War and would receive full consideration. Walter White, acting Secretary for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, wrote to the War Department pointing out that "death knew no color line among the brave Americans who gave their lives at their country's call, and there should not at this time be any petty discrimination."

Col. Williams of the War Department, stationed in New York, admitted yesterday that the list of Negro women sailing Saturday had "dwindled considerably for one reason or another." He refused, however, to become more specific as to the reason.

In the meantime New York City is planning a rousing reception to the Negro mothers.

Invitation is Declined

James Weldon Johnson, Secretary for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, when invited by Tenement House Commissioner William F. Deegan, Chairman of the Gold Star Mothers' Reception Committee, to serve on the Committee of Distinguished Negroes who will

present the mothers to Mayor Walker, replied with the following telegram:

"I have your invitation to the reception to be tendered the colored Gold Star Mothers who are leaving for France to visit their sons' graves. I must reluctantly decline because I appreciate that the city administration is showing courtesies toward these mothers on the same basis as to others, but I decline because the War Department has seen fit to treat them, not as mothers whose sons fell in the war, but as Jim-Crowing them and segregating them."

In the official welcome to-morrow, Mayor Walker and other city officials will greet the Negro mothers. The 369th Infantry with its regimental band, Col. William A. Taylor, Commander; two companies of the 16th Infantry, U. S. A.; one company of marines from the Brooklyn Navy Yard, the Col. Charles Young Post and Dorrence Brook Post, Veterans of the Foreign Wars and the George P. Davis Post, American Legion, will take part.

The Municipal Band of seventy pieces will be stationed in the gallery of the Aldermanic Chamber. Major Deegan will present Alderman Moore, who in turn will present the mothers to Mayor Walker. The response on behalf of the guests will be by Mrs. Willie W. Rush of Atlanta.

NEW YORK WORLD
JUL 13 1930

HOW THE NEGRO MOTHERS FELT

By Ann Cutler

Death knew no color line
When the draft came;
Black skin and white skin
Were all the same.

Death knew no color line
When the guns rattled;
Black boy and white boy
Side by side battled.

God save a country
That ever turns back
A Gold Star Mother
Because she is black.

Death knows no color line
When blood is shed;
Black blood or white blood—
All blood is red.

CLARENCE L. PEASLEE.

THESE verses, published for the first time, were written when the United States War Department decided to segregate the Negro Gold Star Mothers who are sailing for France to visit the graves of their sons who were killed in war.

And though not all of them expressed their feelings in poetry, the hurt and indignation of the Negro mothers was so great that most of them decided not to make the trip. Fifty-six of them canceled reservations at the last minute when the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People laid before them

the fact that not only were they being segregated but that they would receive inferior accommodations to those afforded the white mothers.

In a letter to the Secretary of War, Mrs. Mabel Johnson of Darby, Pa., canceled her proposed trip on the American Merchant and said: "I wish to most emphatically state that despite my intense desire to visit the grave of my beloved husband, I should feel that I would be offering an insult to his memory and the great sacrifice that he made for his country and his race if I were to accept such a Jim-Crow invitation.

"If my country and his is so devoid of any feeling of appreciation and gratitude for the noble service that Negroes gave and were willing to give in the World War, as to repay these sacrifices by heralding to the world that, even among the honored dead, there must be, with Americans, a discrimination, a difference, then I will not be a party to this conspiracy against the dead, nor do I think any other self-respect-

ing War Mother or Widow should accept such an invitation."

And Mrs. Emma Houston of Philadelphia, Pa., writing to the Secretary of War to say that she would not make the trip because of the ruling, tells the story of her son's death.

"I am writing in memory of my son, who gave his life in defense of American democracy. Answering the draft on the verge of his graduation at Union College, actually enlisting on July 1 (1918) and rushed through preliminary preparation for overseas service, he fell a victim of the "flu" Oct. 18 (1918) and his body is buried at Brest, France.

"As a Gold Star Mother, I earnestly protest the insult to the living as a wanton and unnecessary act. It is inconceivable that a Government founded upon the principles of fraternity, equality and even-handed justice, could so cruelly wound the bleeding hearts of mothers, whose sons have given their all for freedom's cause."

But though all of the Negro women felt deeply on the subject of segregation and discrimination, there were those who felt it wiser to accept the Government's ruling and go. They felt, like Alderman Moore of Harlem, that the time has not yet come to make an issue of segregation and it is better to bide their time.

Mrs. W. D. Rush, who is an instructor at the Atlanta University, agreed with the N. A. A. C. P. that the treatment accorded the Negro Gold Star Mothers was unfair but sailed nevertheless because she felt nothing could be gained by not going. Her son, Melville, was the leader of his platoon and was killed in an attack about the time when the Armistice was being signed. At the time of his death his entire battalion paid their respects to him because of the bravery and courage he had shown.

But for the most part, the Negro women were resigned. The hope of assimilation is merely a dream that may come some time in the future. They do not really expect it and are not disappointed very much.

Mrs. Anna O'Brien of Spring, Tex., who was a little girl during the Civil War and gave three sons to the last war, losing one, recalled just before sailing the promise of her boys when they were leaving Fort Worth to go across.

"Things will be better when we come back," they promised her. "We won't have to face the things we have faced before. This war will change everything." But few things have changed that Mrs. O'Brien could notice.

And though the Government saw fit to give to these women accommodations in the Harlem Y. W. C. A. and boarding houses as compared to the first class hotels which housed the white mothers, the Negro mothers who made the trip were just as content. As one old mammy said: "Lawdy chile, what would I do in one of dose beeg hotels?" Nor were they disappointed at having one of the smaller boats all to themselves. They were used to having things just that way.

Johnstown Daily Comments On War Department's Attitude Toward Negro

Courier
(The Johnstown Democrat, Johnstown, Pa., made the following comment on the treatment of Negro Gold Star mothers by the War Department): **7-19-30**
Outrageous

Consider the case of the Negro Gold Star mother. She is a woman. She has lost a son. As a woman and as a mother, she has known grief, disappointment and weariness but scant reward. The Negro mother, whose son was killed, is included in the group of Gold Star women organized for the purpose of making a pilgrimage to the places where so many American boys are sleeping. What happens? The steamship lines decline to carry Negro women as first-class passengers and the Gold Star mothers whose faces are black are segregated in a ship which carries only black people.

Such things could happen only in the United States—the democratic United States. They could not happen in France, Great Britain or Germany. Our European cousins have a keener sense of proportion. They recognize the difference between social relations and official relations. The Gold Star mothers are not going abroad as individuals. They are not making the journey in their private capacity. In a very definite sense they are the official representatives of that portion of our American womanhood which lived, loved and suffered during the period of the World War.

The Gold Star mothers, during the progress of this particular journey, do not bear the stamp of any particular race, of any social castes,

GOLD STAR NEGROES WELCOMED IN PARIS

Enthusiastic Crowd, Headed by
Jazz Orchestra, Greets 54
Widows and Mothers.

"FEEL AT HOME," THEY SAY

Times
Group Will Lay Wreath on Tomb of
Unknown Soldier Today and Be
Received Officially.

Only incidentally are they even Americans. They are women who are mothers and no class or caste has any monopoly of the virtues which attach to motherhood.

In company with every other American, this writer reserves his right to make or break social contacts on the basis of whatever motives may seem proper. But, as a citizen, we are bound to recognize official relations. And we believe that every real American, every hundred per cent American, can find it in his heart to bow as reverently and as respectfully to Gold Star mothers who are black as it is possible to bow to Gold Star mothers who are white.

If we had men at Washington who

SISTER OF LOCAL PHYSICIANS HOST TO WAR MOTHERS

NEW YORK, July 17—Dr. Sara Brown of Washington, D. C., sister of Drs. James Erroll and Harry Brown of this city and a trustee of Howard University, accompanied the party of Negro Gold Star mothers as hostess on their trip abroad on behalf of the steamship company.

had courage, the announcement would have been made that Gold Star mothers who were white and who objected to sailing on the same ship with Gold Star mothers who were black—could stay at home.

The white woman who lost a son in the war and who cannot shake hands with a black woman who also lost a son does not begin to realize

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 21—To the strains of Peyton's Negro Jazz Orchestra, which greeted them at the station, fifty-four Negro Gold Star widows and mothers from the United States received one of the most enthusiastic welcomes today yet accorded to any contingent of the Gold Star pilgrimage.

They arrived here from Cherbourg this afternoon. They were brought into Paris by the Invalides Station, where distinguished visitors usually are received, and found a large crowd, including numerous members of the American Negro colony of Paris and many French people, waiting.

At Cherbourg they were greeted by Colonel Richard T. Ellis, American Army officer in charge of the Gold Star pilgrimage, who made the trip to meet their ship, the American Merchant, contrary to his usual custom in greeting contingents. Their party was headed by Colonel B. O. Davis, Negro army officer and war veteran, and they were accompanied by General Frank B. Cheatham, retired officer, who was in civilian clothes.

"We had a good trip nearly all the way and everybody is in good health and stood the journey well," said Colonel Davis.

American Army officers aided each mother from the train and then when all had reached the platform they marched through the station to its entrance opposite the French Foreign Office. As each mother mounted the steps a purple astor was pinned on her coat by young Negro women from a Montmartre cabaret, which had donated flowers and delegated the committee.

Peyton's Orchestra, which plays at one of the most fashionable Paris restaurants in the Champs-Élysées, played "The Star Spangled Banner" while the mothers stood, and then played "The Marseillaise."

Three large autobuses were waiting and while the mothers were being seated in these the orchestra played jazz music. One mother remarked that it "made us feel right at home."

Twenty-six members of this group are widows of American Negro war dead and as a whole the women are younger than the average most of the Gold Star groups which have yet arrived. Among them, however, are several typical gray-haired "mamies," the oldest of whom is 72. All of them were much interested in seeing the Paris buildings and monuments on the trip to their hotel, the Impérator, which is a new, modern hotel in the business district. Two

floors of this hotel have been reserved for these women.

Passing through the streets, the women saw the French Foreign Office, the Chamber of Deputies, the Place de la Concorde, and then drove down the Rue de Rivoli past the Tuilleries Gardens and the Louvre.

Nurses who came with them from Cherbourg said all were in excellent health. Some of them were seasick on the voyage, but there was no serious illness. The afternoon was spent in getting located in their rooms and resting, but a number of the party will make a bus tour of Paris tonight.

Tomorrow they will lay a wreath on the tomb of the Unknown Soldier and will be officially greeted by a French Government representative

at the Arc de Triomphe in the afternoon and entertained at tea. On Wednesday, most of them will leave Paris for a tour to the graves of their sons and husbands in various cemeteries. Some of them will remain in Paris and visit Suresnes Cemetery and the others in two groups will visit the Meuse-Argonne and St. Mihiel Cemeteries and then take a battlefield tour. They will return to Paris Aug. 1.

The Gold Star Mother

Age
OUR sons are numbered now among the dead.
Their glorious blood for their dear land did shed.
Our sorrow lasts, our eyes still wet with tears,
Our hearts still burn, though time has passed in years.
Their country called and they like men did go
Across the sea to fight the deadly foe, N.Y.
And in the ghastly trench of muck and mire
They sallied forth to brave the en'mies fire.
And battles won with white men side by side,
With men they nobly fought and died.
Their blood, red like the nordic's blood is red,
Betrayed no sign of color of the dead.
Black mothers', like white mothers' hearts are grieved.
Their heroic sons have left them, too, bereaved.
The war is o'er, the roaring cannons cease.
We made a pilgrimage to France in peace
To decorate the graves and visit tombs
Of those who once we held within our wombs.
But comes the cry, "You Black Mothers cannot ride
To pay the visit by White Mothers' side."

CLAUDE T. EASTMOND.

Soldiers—, 1930
In World War.
N. Y. EVE. WORLD

JUL 11 1930

CAPITAL ACCUSED OF COLOR BIAS IN GOLD STAR TRIP

Alderman Charges Prejudice as City Greets Negro Mothers

Addressing at the City Hall to-day the Negro Gold Star Mothers who are to sail for French cemeteries on the steamship American Merchant tomorrow, Fred R. Moore, Negro Alderman from Harlem, bitterly denounced the Government at Washington and the United States Army for the conditions under which it was sending the Negro Gold Star women abroad and especially for segregating them from the white Gold Star Mothers who are making similar pilgrimages this summer.

Referring to a message which was read to the assembly in the Aldermanic Chamber from Mayor Walker, Alderman Moore said:

"I regret His Honor the Mayor is not here. I have something I wanted to say of him to you. Here we are all Americans. This flag is our flag; as much ours as any one's. There should not be any color line in anything. We went overseas to fight for real democracy and when we came back we expected no distinction because of race or creed. When the 369th Regiment marched up Broadway and Fifth Avenue it received unlimited congratulations and a tribute of gratitude. But that was the end of our perfect day; after that came humiliation and degradation.

SEPARATION DEPLORED

"We have borne it with Christian fortitude, but we do believe that the

mothers of those who fought overseas should have gone together as their boys fought together. They should have communed together and mourned together, those Gold Star mothers, as their boys had fought and died together.

"The same relationship should have been cultivated as among children when they play together, as when school teachers are selected from all races. If the Gold Star Mothers had touched elbows it would have made

for unity and better understanding. We are tired of being regarded as things. We want to be regarded as human beings.

"We are proud we are Negroes. Bullets did not pick out men because they were white or black. They selected men fighting for their country. I honor Mayor Walker for his strong attitude against intolerance and I believe that we must forget party lines when we come to an issue between parties and those who are our best friends."

"It is very gratifying," said Municipal Civil Service Commissioner Morton, "that the nation pays the same homage to the Negro Gold Star mothers that it does to their fairer skinned sisters and is not represented by the insult placed upon them by the Administration at Washington. A patriotism there is no race, no creed, no color. Gallant sons representing the Negro race have fought from the days of Bunker Hill to those of the Argonne.

Alderman Hawkins merely said a

M'KEE GREETS THEM

Acting Mayor McKee said: "We greet you as we did other Gold Star mothers. You come to us consecrated by the blood of your sons and husbands, who died that the ideals of their country might be upheld. America's greatest contribution in the World War was spiritual. It was the spectacle of a united people without distinctions as to race or color who were not seeking for material advantage but freedom for all the peoples of the world. This city delights to honor you particularly and takes great pride in one of the fightingest fighting units that ever went to war, the old 15th New York Infantry. It is to be regretted that there should be any occasion for discord in the manner of your going."

The telegram sent by Mayor Walker from Montauk Point read:

"It is a source of great regret that I am unable to greet the Gold Star Mothers in person to-day. I extend to them my most cordial wishes for their safe journey and assure them that in their pilgrimage they have the love and genuine sympathy of all the people of the City of New York."

The Gold Star guests of the city were all Negroes, most of them well past middle age. They alighted from the busses which brought them from the hotels in Harlem where they are the guests of the United States while waiting to go to Hoboken for their steamship. They faced the presented arms of a detachment of the 16th Infantry from Governors Island, the 369th Infantry of the National Guard and a detachment of white clad sailors from the Brooklyn Navy Yard. On the steps of the City Hall were ranged the colors of a score of American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars posts.

GREETER BY M'KEE

The band of the 369th Infantry played a succession of martial airs as they walked, their heads held high with pride in their sorrow, up to the Aldermanic Chamber.

What with the Municipal Band in

the gallery of the Aldermanic Chamber there were seats and standing room for only 300 ticket holders. Five thousand persons, more than half of them Negroes, many of them men wearing buttons of veterans of the World War and women wearing military insignia, filled the paths of

City Hall Park, which was kept clear except for the escort troops.

It was a very quiet gathering, gravely respectful in listening to the speeches which boomed out from the Aldermanic Chamber from loud speakers turned toward every corner of the park, repeating the broadcast made by radio from WNYC.

One hundred policemen under Deputy Chief John O'Connell had nothing to do except to indicate with gestures where the spectators' lines were to form.

When the troops presented arms, the whole assembly around the plaza uncovered as though at the command of the officers. A few minutes later the audience in the room of the Aldermen rose just as promptly as the column of women walked through the centre aisle toward Acting Mayor McKee, his aide, Mrs. Louise M. Jackson (whose husband, Major W. I. Jackson, was a veteran of both Spanish and World Wars and was ranking major in the Regular Army when he retired), Major Deegan, Aldermen Moore and John G. Hawkins, Municipal Civil Service Commissioner F. Q. Morton and Assemblymen Rivers and Perkins.

The New York Gold Star mothers were assembled from their homes in taxicabs and motor busses at the Hotel Duma. They were Mrs. Mary S. Johnson, No. 253 Chauncey Street, and Mrs. Grace H. Reno, East 95th Street, and Homes Lane, both of Brooklyn; Mrs. Cora A. Jones, No. 14-14 140th Street, Ozone Park; Mrs. May Louise Jackson, Calamus Road, Vinfield, both of Queens, and the following of Manhattan: Mrs. Helen A. Alexander, No. 215 East 88th Street; Mrs. Gladys M. Mayo, No. 141 Edgecombe Avenue; Mrs. Fannie Shamley, No. 6 West 132d Street; Mrs. Bell Tinson, No. 347 West 59th Street; Mrs. M. Mason Vassall, No. 594 Lenox Avenue, and Mrs. Willie W. Tush, of Atlanta and New York, leader of the delegation, whose home in New York is the Y. W. C. A.

James C. Thomas, former Assistant U. S. Attorney in charge of naturalization litigation, added his voice to the chorus of criticism by those who have been told that the Negro Gold Star mothers have been "segregated and discriminated against."

Apparently he was unaware that the American Merchant Line is a department of the United States Lines, Inc., and was selected because it was possible to fill its cabin staterooms completely with the members of Party, thus avoiding all possibility of unpleasantness with other passengers on account of racial friction.

SERVED WITH THE 369TH

"No steamship line," said Mr. Thomas, "refused to take over the colored son who protected that ship and all that ship depended upon. Yet ten years later that ship's owners refused to take over that boy's mother to see where her son lies. Are not the white mothers going over on United States liners? Then why not our mothers?"

Mr. Thomas was a member of the 369th Infantry which fought with the French under Col. William Hayward.

Sixty Colored Gold Star Mothers Sail On Jim-Crow Pilgrimage On Freight Boat

NEW YORK CITY, July 16.—Sixty colored gold star mothers, whose sons lie buried in the military cemeteries of France, where they gave their lives in the service of their country in the great World War, sailed from Hoboken last Saturday on a jim-crow pilgrimage to visit the graves of their love ones, sailed as the honored guests of their nation's government, sailed under convoy of the same War Department which had occasioned their bereavement and loss—on a freight boat. Exactly two months after the last contingent of white gold star mothers had sailed in the best quarters of the most palatial liners of the U. S. Shipping line, after extensive entertainment in New York, including housing at the best hotels which the city affords, these sixty colored war mothers, after a brief week spent in crowded boarding houses of Harlem, sailed for France on a freight boat.

Many Resent Insult

Of the 800 colored war mothers who were invited to make the pilgrimage to the graves of their dead in Flanders, it is reported that 430 had originally accepted, and had planned to make the trip, until it was revealed that the authorities had arranged to segregate them, planning a jim-crow pilgrimage for them after all of the white mothers had returned. This insult was immediately resented, and within a week more than 30 cancelled their acceptance. A petition signed by 55 mothers whose sons had died in arms, was sent to President Hoover, beseeching him not to permit this stain to be cast upon the beautifully conceived pilgrimage of sorrow. To date the President has not designed to reply, having referred the petition to the War Department, where Secretary of War Hurley firmly refused to be budged from the principle of segregation, with many protestations that the separation of the two races of mothers was designed to better provide for the happiness of the colored mothers, and assurances that "equal accommodations" would be provided for all.

Protests Ignored

Local branches of the N. A. A. C. P., women's clubs, civic and political ages to the War Department but all in vain, the jim-crow journey was a settled fact. It was Gen. B. Frank Cheatham's pro-

posal to segregate the white women from the Negroes, and in explaining this action today, he disavowed all motives of race prejudice and personal feelings.

"The motive behind this plan," he said, "was that I thought they would be happier going over by themselves than with white women. I was not influenced by any sort of race prejudice. I was born and raised among these people and I like them." Arrangements were made for the colored mothers to sail on the freighter-passenger ship American Merchant. During their brief stay in New York they were quartered in cheap boarding houses in Harlem and the only celebrations given in their honor were provided by the colored citizens of the city and the New York city government. A public banquet was held on Friday, where Acting Mayor Joseph McKee and other city officials greeted the colored mothers. Alderman Fred C. Moore, editor of the New York Age, and Ferdinand Q. Morton, civil service commissioner, both of whom addressed the banquet, charged that the colored soldiers and their mothers were being insulted by the Hoover administration. The 60 mothers were counselled not to allow their hearts to be embittered by the insults of an ungrateful government by segregating them in their visit to their dead. Col. B. O. Davis, ranking Negro army officer and a corps of colored medical officers, guides, interpreters and nurses accompanied the mothers to the Hoboken pier, where thousands of colored citizens were gathered to wish bon voyage to the 60 colored gold star mothers as they set sail for France to visit the graves of their dead sons—in a freight boat.

NEGRO WAR MOTHERS AND VETERANS MEET

Men of Rainbow Division Cheer Gold Star Group—Former Elect Georgian President.

VERDUN, France, July 25 (AP).—The American Negro Gold Star mothers and the veterans of the Rainbow Division met in their pilgrimages today at Châlons-sur-

The following were elected vice presidents: W. Arthur Cunningham, New York; Dr. J. B. Soper, Minneapolis; and Marion Stephens, Mount Airy, Iowa.

Macon, Ga., was chosen for their next convention.

CHALONS-SUR-MARNE, France, July 23 (AP).—In this same region where they fought in 1918, veterans of the American Rainbow Division today elected Lieut. Col. Cooper of Macon, Ga., president of the Rainbow Division Veterans' Association.

The veterans were received officially at the City Hall this evening by General Henri Gouraud, Military Governor of Paris, who is honorary president of the Rainbow Division Association, and by the prefect of the Marne Department, the Mayor of Châlons and the Mayor during 1918. Tonight the veterans had their annual banquet at their hotel. Tomorrow, when the company of General Gouraud, they will start their tour of the Champagne battlefields.

The former Gold Star mothers, both groups arrived for lunch about the same hour. The former Gold Star mothers, famous chaplain of the Rainbow Division, and Major Association, and by the prefect of the Marne Department, the Mayor of Châlons and the Mayor during 1918. The mothers tomorrow start their visits to the battlefield cemeteries.

A large black and white photograph of a group of people, including men in suits and women in dresses, standing in front of a building with columns. Many are holding American flags. The photo is part of a newspaper clipping.

NEW YORK
Illustrated News

U. S. Defied on Color Line
Charges of Star Mothers

By LOUIS RUPPEL.

By LOUIS RUPPEL.
 "We are tired of being regarded as 'things'—we want to be regarded as human beings."
 Voicing his

RUPPEL.
being regarded
nt to be regard-
rs."

Voicing his sentiments in that fashion, Alderman Fred R. Moore, colored Republican, joined his league, Civil Service Com-missioner Ferdinand O. Morton, yesterday afternoon in a bitter attack on the federal gov- apparent discrim-

ination against mothers.

The two colored leaders loosed their blasts yesterday afternoon in speeches at the city administration's official hail and farewell to the contingent of fifty-nine colored mothers at city hall.

Inspired by the fact that the delegation is to sail today on a thirteen-day freight boat, because passenger lines could not "accommodate" them, Moore said the government need not apologize to "vessels and hotels where the American flag is flying."

"That flag knows no color line," he said, pointing to Old Glory. "We tasted of the democracy for which the sons of these mothers died for a few days when the 369th Hellfires (old 15th) returned, but only for a few days. We've

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Sarbanes, in a letter to the Senate, said that the "American people have borne with Christian fortitude the criticism, degradation and humiliation heaped upon us, but we do believe the mothers of those who fought overseas should be treated alike by the government."

NEW YORK
MIRROR

JUL 12 1930

Jim-Crowing Gold Star Mothers

The discrimination against negro gold-star mothers, embarking for France to visit the graves of their soldier sons, cannot be laid entirely at the door of the War Department, it seems, although the War Department is in a large measure culpable and responsible. The real guilt points undeniably to the large steamship companies, who refused to convey the mothers across, and forced the Government to charter a special vessel for the purpose. The steamship companies offered in defense every excuse but the true one. And proved themselves, thereby, un-American, Jim-Crowish and cowardly.

It is true that these steamship companies are private enterprises and cannot be coerced into accepting passengers they deem objectionable. But, are colored gold-star mothers objectionable? The question may be asked: Would these same companies have refused to convoy colored troops during the War on ANY pretext, if bidden to do so by the War Department? And, if they did refuse, would not the United States have compelled them? Decidedly. The point of it is that when the Allies needed cannon fodder, black was as good as white, or preferable.

The least our Government can do to show its gratitude to these mothers who gave their most to this country is to honor them in the same manner that their white sisters in bereavement were honored. That is, if we have any gratitude.

Death Knows No Color Line When ^{Defender} Blood Is Shed

Death knew no color line

When the draft came:

Black skin and white skin

Were all the same.

Death knew no color line

When the guns rattled;

Black boy and white boy

Side by side battled.

God save a country

That ever turns back

A Gold Star Mother

Because she is black.

Death knows no color line

When blood is shed;

Black blood or white blood—

All blood is red.

CLARENCE L. PEASLEE.

These verses, published for the first time in the New York World of

July 13, were written when the United States war department decided to segregate our Gold Star mothers who are sailing for France to visit the graves of their sons who were killed in war. And though not all of them expressed their feelings in poetry, the hurt and indignation of these mothers was so great that most of them decided not to make any more of them. Fifty-five of them canceled reservations on June 1 after a campaign by The Chicago Defender and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Soldiers - 1930
In World War.
NEW YORK WORLD

JUL 12 1930 NEGRO GOLD STAR MOTHERS HONORED

Officials Greet Contingent on
Arrival Here

FIERY SPEECHES MADE

Race Leaders Object to Alleged
Discrimination

New York City yesterday afternoon greeted the Negro Gold Star mothers who will sail this afternoon for France to visit the graves of their sons and accorded them the courtesies which it has given to the numerous contingents of white Gold Star mothers.

The welcome, however, which is a formal and rather routine affair in the case of the white mothers, was marked yesterday by fiery speeches and many references to the racial question. Particularly bitter attacks were made by two Negro officials on the War Department for "unfairness."

The sixty mothers gathered here from all over the United States and stationed during their stay here in the Harlem Y. W. C. A., arrived at the City Hall in private cars accompanied by a band, soldiers in uniform, many officials and politicians, and a large part of Harlem, who had come to applaud or hoot as the occasion arose.

Some of the Negro mothers cancelled their trip when they learned of the arrangements for segregation and cheaper accommodations the War Department had made. Though sixty are going under the conditions specified by the Government, they let it be known through their spokesmen that they are keenly aware of the "injustice and discrimination."

Alderman Fred R. Moore, Negro, in his speech dramatically referred to the time when "our boys went to France and fought on the battlefields for democracy," pointing out that this democracy had only lasted

Negro War Mothers Honored at City Hall



Acting Mayor McKee Greets Gold Star Women Who Are Sailing to France to Visit the Graves of Sons and Husbands Who Fell in the War

a few days after the official greeting as had been accorded their "fair skinned sisters."

And Commissioner Ferdinand Morton of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, said in his speech:

"The nation honors you. To dark-skinned mothers, it pays same measure of homage that gives to your fair-skinned sisters. nobly gave their sons in its defense. Secure in the knowledge of this, will not allow your hearts to be bittered by the insult offered you by the Government at Washington."

"The great majority of your fellow Americans throughout the country know that mother love, courage and patriotism are peculiar to no race, creed or color. They gratefully remember that on every battlefield, from Bunker Hill to the Argonne, where Americans have fallen in defense of their country, there sleep gallant sons of dark skinned mothers. Especially does the City of New York pay tribute to you."

Aldermanic President Joseph V. McKee, who substituted for Mayor Walker, who is on a fishing trip, in his speech assured the Negro women

that they were receiving the same greeting as had been accorded their "fair skinned sisters."

"You gave your sons so that the glory of this country might be upheld. Your boys died an heroic death upholding the ideals of this Nation. We are particularly glad to welcome you to this city," he said.

Mrs. Willie Rush of Atlanta, Ga., one of the best known of the Negro war mothers, spoke on behalf of the delegation of women and thanked the Reception Committee for all it had done.

And while the United States Line prepared to give to the Negro Gold Star mothers as memorable a send off this afternoon as was given to the white women, it became known that the line stands to lose about \$30,000 by accommodating the Negro mothers.

It was explained that there was a contract to carry mail on its regular ships; that the ships taking the mothers were chartered for this occasion and not ships sailing on regular schedule, and that applications for mail had been turned down.

If any mail is loaded on the vessel to-day at the last minute it will be

carried at a poundage rate, lower than the usual figure.

A spokesman for the line pointed out that the United States Line, like others, was filled up during the rush season to Europe, and "that it was an accommodation to the War Department" to make the present arrangements for the Negro mothers. It also was pointed out that a heavy cost was entailed in providing extra vessels in that these vessels were not filled to near capacity. The vessels have a capacity of more than 100. Only sixty are sailing to-day.

Walter White, acting Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, announced yesterday the receipt of the following telegram:

"We, the National Association of Colored Women in convention assembled at Hot Springs, Ark., representing 500,000 colored women citizens of America, do hereby protest against the wholesale Government segregation of colored gold star mothers and widows, particularly in the housing of them in inferior hotels and in the sending of them on inferior ships. Remember that our colored boys fought in the same

trenches at the same time, firing the same guns and made the same supreme sacrifice for the democracy of the world."

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
RECORD

JUL 12 1930

It Need Not Have Happened

Two forces operate against peaceful, happy settlement of the "color problem." First, prejudice; second, too zealous resistance against prejudice.

Secretary of War Hurley made a statement in connection with the Negro Gold Star Mothers that is commendable for its simplicity and its courage:

The journey will be a severe tax on those making it, as it will take them into strange surroundings and away from families and friends for a period of about six weeks. The War Department has been motivated by the desire to relieve this strain as far as possible by not disturbing the normal contacts of individual pilgrims. It would seem natural to presume that these mothers and widows would prefer to seek solace in their grief from companions of their own race.

The necessity for such an utterance appears to have been caused by steamship lines that planned to "Jim Crow" the Negro war mothers who were scheduled to sail July 12, causing the Government to charter a ship specially for their accommodation.

The incident may have been EXPLOITED by agitators for recognition of equality, and if so this is but another regrettable instance of a good cause being injured by the excess zeal of its friends.

Contrast of the days when the colored men served faithfully, heroically and with warm appreciation from the nation, with this present act of discrimination, is not needed to drive home the significance of such an

occurrence in the popular mind. Everybody KNOWS the awkwardness could have been avoided. Everybody must regret the casting of a shadow over the splendid purpose of the pilgrimage.

Those Negro war mothers appear to have been victims both of prejudice and of sensationalized resistance to the slur that was offered them.

If others had more of the humility and forbearance born in the Negro war mothers' hearts of their experience of service, the "color problem" would lose much of its bitterness.

Salem N. C. Journal
Monday, July 8, 1930

Negroes Want Nurse Retained

Delegation Appears Before
Commissioners to
Make Protest

A delegation of colored citizens appeared yesterday before the County Commissioners to protest against the elimination of Mary Peoples, colored nurse, from the staff of the County Health Department. The commissioners held the matter for consideration.

In drafting the 1930 budget the

commissioners made a substantial reduction in appropriations to the health department, and the colored nurse, in the employ of the county for the past two years, was dropped, owing to the fact that the white nurses who cover every district in the county, can take care of the colored health work while on their regular rounds to white clinics and to private homes.

Dr. J. Roy Hege, County Health Officer, informed the County Board of Health which dispensed with the nurse's services, that the only duplication of effort in health work in the county is brought about through the employment of the colored nurse. This nurse attempts to cover the entire county for the colored race while the white nurses work in each district.

BRONX HOME NEWS

JUL 10 1930

55 "Insulted" Colored War Mothers Protest to Hoover and Cancel Voyage

Protesting that they were being segregated, "Jim Crowed" and "herded like cattle" by the War Department, 55 Gold Star Mothers, who lost sons or husbands in the World War, announced the cancellation of their reservations on the "American Merchant," which was to take them to France on their pilgrimage to the graves of their loved ones.

A letter of protest to President Hoover was also made public by the outraged widows and mothers of colored war victims.

In this letter, signed by the 55 women, they charged that the War Department, "forgetting that war took its toll of deaths regardless of color, race or creed, has seen fit to segregate them from the white mothers."

Bereaved Mothers Feel Insulted

They also bitterly charged that although they had been repeatedly assured there would be no discrimination between them and white Gold Star mothers, the War Department had provided them with inferior accommodations while the white women were traveling in luxury.

The white mothers, they pointed out, crossed the ocean in first-class cabins of the finest liners and were put up in the most expensive hotels with everything of the best at their disposal.

The colored mothers, on the other hand, were proffered transportation on smaller, cheaper, slower and less comfortable vessels. And instead of suites of rooms in decent hostels they were housed, while waiting for their boat to sail, in the Harlem

in which she works and prior to her employment did all of the work that she is doing, it was pointed out. It is understood that the colored nurse was employed two years ago upon the insistence of a group of colored citizens of the city.

Dr. W. H. Bruce and Dr. R. S. Hairston were spokesmen for the colored delegation appearing before the commissioners yesterday. They pointed out that the work of the nurse has been satisfactory, and that the colored citizens are seeking to reduce their death rate, which was described as being double that of the white population. They also stated that a statistician has been employed to prepare figures which will reveal that the colored citizens are paying their way in the county and are in position to urge that their health worker be retained.

W. C. A., in cheap boarding houses and in private homes.

Mothers Refuse to Be "Herded"

At the United States Lines, the company transporting all the Gold Star mothers, it was learned that the Government had sought bargain rates when arranging passage for the colored mothers.

Whereas it paid \$175 a round trip and booked reservations on the fastest of the line's steamers for the white women, the colored members of the same sacred pilgrimage were to be crowded into cabins of smaller and slower boats for which the Government was paying only \$100 a round trip.

As a result, though there are 800 colored women who lost husbands or sons in the war, and 450 of those eligible had originally intended to make the journey to their loved ones' graves, only 61 are planning to sail Saturday. Cancellations are still being received.

Gave Sons Regardless of Color

In their protest to President Hoover the colored war-bereaved women wrote:

"As a Gold Star mother who happens to be colored, I wish to protest against the gratuitous insult in the attitude of the War Department of the United State in segregating colored Gold Star Mothers who are entitled to go to France to visit the graves where our loved ones are buried.

"When the call to arms came from our Government in 1917, mothers, sisters and wives, regardless of race color or creed, were asked to give their loved ones to the end that the world might be saved for democracy.

"This call we answered freely and willingly. In the years which have passed since death took our loved ones our anguish and sorrow have been assuaged by the realization

that our loved ones, who rest in the soil of France, gave their lives to the end that the world might be a better place in which to live for all men, of all races and of all colors."

Raises Storm of Protest

"Ten years after the Armistice, the high principles of 1918 seem to have been forgotten. We who gave, and who are colored, are insulted by the implication that we are not fit persons to travel with other bereaved ones. Instead of making up parties of Gold Star Mothers on the basis of geographical location, we are set aside in a separate group, jim-crowed, segregated and insulted.

"We appeal to you as Chief Executive of our Nation and as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, to issue an order abolishing this unfair ruling.

"If you, as President of the United States, refuse to abolish this ruling we respectfully decline to make the trip to France, preferring instead to remain at home and retain our honor and self-respect."

Other protests have been received by the President from prominent colored persons from all over the country and from white people petitioning him to see that the colored mothers were accorded equal treatment. While these letters have been acknowledged and passed on to the War Department for "consideration," the original plans for the colored mothers remain unchanged.

Southerners Cause Segregation

The bill to allow war mothers to visit the graves in France at the Government's expense provided for Government-owned vessels for transportation and for proper military escort. The War Department allowed \$840 for each of the 6,000 women eligible to make the trip. First class accommodations all the way were specified and the finest hotels with an allowance of \$9.50 a day were included in this reckoning.

In arranging for the boats the War Department decided to segregate the colored women from the white because a good many of the white women were from the South. They promised, however, that there would be no discrimination.

Alderman Fred R. Moore, editor of the "New York Age" colored newspaper, and Walter White, acting secretary for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, also wrote to President Hoover, charging the colored mothers were being "herded like cattle," and asking him to put a stop to the "petty discrimination."

City Will Greet Mothers

In the meantime New York City is planning a rousing reception to the colored mothers, a reception every bit as cordial and impressive as that accorded the white mothers, to be tendered them at City Hall tomorrow.

In the official welcome tomorrow Mayor Walker and other city officials

will greet the colored mothers. The 369th Infantry with its regimental band, Col. William A. Taylor, commander; two companies of 16th Infantry, U. S. A.; one company of Marines from the Brooklyn Navy Yard, the Col. Charles Young Post and Dorrence Brook Post, Veterans of the Foreign Wars, and the George P. Davis Post, American Legion, will take part.

The Municipal Band will be stationed in the gallery of the Aldermanic Chambers where the colored mothers will be presented to Mayor Walker by Alderman Moore. The response on behalf of the colored mothers will be made by Mrs. Willie W. Rush, of Atlanta.

War Department Receives Protests On Discrimination Against Gold Star Mothers SECRETARY HURLEY ANSWERS CHARGES

Says Segregation Would be Best for Contentment and Comfort

Charges of discrimination against a group of fifty-eight colored Gold Star mothers or widows, who sailed from New York City for France last Saturday aboard the United States liner American Merchant, which the Government chartered to transport them because of alleged inability to secure accommodations on regular passenger ships, brought forth a denial from Secretary of War Patrick N. Hurley. His statement was as follows:

"In authorizing the pilgrimage, Congress was actuated primarily by the desire to give to each mother and widow the privilege of standing beside the grave of her loved one. The peace and comfort these women seek in making the pilgrimage must culminate at that hallowed spot. All else must be incidental to that moment.

"In view of the large number of mothers and widows, it was impossible to send them in one body and, at the same time provide the suitable accommodations specified in the law. Hotel accommodations in the

60 Negro Gold Star Mothers Set Sail

NEW YORK, July 12.—(AP)—Sixty negro gold star mothers embarked at Hoboken on the steamship American Merchant today for France, to visit the graves of their sons.

By themselves they form one unit of the pilgrimage, made possible by an act of congress for all war mothers whose boys never came home.

near vicinity of some of the cemeteries are extremely limited. Consideration was then given to a plan of permitting the pilgrims to make the trip individually in case any did not wish to travel with a group. This idea had to be abandoned as the act of Congress specifically required the mothers and widows to make the pilgrimage in groups. The wisdom of this provision was confirmed as study showed that only by adhering strictly to the requirements of the statute could the protection, comfort and health of the pilgrims be assured.

"Discrimination Not Meant"

"After thorough study the conclusion was reached that the formation of white and colored groups of mothers and widows would best assure the contentment and comfort of the pilgrims themselves. No discrimination as between the various groups is contemplated. All groups will receive like accommodations at hotels and on steamships, and the representatives of the War Department will at all times be as solicitous of the welfare of the colored mothers and widows as they will be for the welfare of those of the white race.

"The journey will be a severe tax on those making it, as it will take them into strange surroundings and away from families and friends for a period of about six weeks. The War Department has been motivated by the desire to relieve this strain in so far as possible by not disturbing the normal contacts of individual pilgrims. It would seem natural to assume that these mothers

and widows would prefer to seek solace in their grief from companions of their own race."

Soldiers-1930

In World War.

Five Million is Appropriated for Gold Star Mothers Trips

12 in Maryland, 10 in D.C., 46 in Virginia, 21 in New York, 19 in Pennsylvania Can Make Trip.

WASHINGTON. (CNS)—Congress voted \$5,386,367 to enable Gold Star mothers and World War widows to make pilgrimages to the battlefields of Europe—American.

The fund will remain available until 1934 to permit the 11,440 eligible mothers and widows, of whom 625 are colored, to make the pilgrimages to the graves of their loved ones who gave their lives for their country.

Present Plans

Present plans for the pilgrimages would bring the Gold Star Mothers and World War widows from all parts of the country to New York at government expense. After a day or two they would be given cabin class accommodations to Europe, two week abroad, and the journey home again at a cost of about \$840 each.

Only Half Accept

At present only 5,323, or less than half of the total number eligible have indicated a desire to take the trip, of which only 215 or one-third of the colored mothers and widows eligible have notified the war department of their willingness to go. Many cannot go, because of duties at home. Others, perhaps dread the sorrowful shock. To those that do not go, Congress is being asked to pay in cash the pro rata amount that it would cost to send them, about one thousand dollars.

Drawing at White House

As a result of a drawing contest at the White House, February 7, in which Mrs. Hoover, wife of the President, participated, Gold Star Mothers will make the pilgrimages to Europe in the order listed below with the number of colored mothers and widows in each state eligible to make the trip:

Neb.	..	Mich.	8	Tex.	28
Fla.	16	Wis.	1	N. C.	41
Del.	2	Alaska	..	Utah	..
Ken.	19	Md.	12	W. Va.	4
Ohio	12	N. Y.	21	Ga.	73
Ark	..	Mass.	4	La.	27
Iowa	..	Hawaii	..	Mo.	21
Mont.	..	Cal Zone	..	Vt.	..
Porto Rico	..	Nev.	..	Tenn.	39
Okla.	13	Wy.	..	Kan.	4
S. D.	..	Va.	46	Ind.	10
Wash.	..	N. Mex.	..	Conn.	1
Calla.	6	Ore.	..	Ala.	40
R. I.	..	Miss.	34	Ariz.	1
D. C.	10	Ill.	23	Maine	..
N. D.	..	Idaho	..	S. C.	59
Phil. Is.	..	Minn.	1	N. H.	..
				Colo.	..

Colored Gold Star Mothers And Widows To Visit France

Large Number of Georgians Included in List for Trip Which Government Will Sponsor.

Constitution

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—(Special.)—According to the present list compiled by the quartermaster general office, 600 Gold Star Mothers and widows of colored World War heroes will receive invitations from the United States government to make a pilgrimage to the European graves of their sons and husbands, at the expense of the government.

Although 1,268 colored soldiers are interred in the American foreign cemeteries the list which is being compiled to date shows only 600 colored mothers and widows who are entitled to make the pilgrimage. This number is somewhat smaller than was at first estimated, due to the fact that investigation revealed a large number of deaths among the mothers of heroes, while their widows were disqualified by re-marriage in many instances. A small percentage has not been located to date.

Uncle Sam, as host, will spare nothing providing for the comfort and welfare of the pilgrims. Every detail is being carefully worked out and competent personnel will be assigned to provide for their every attention.

All expense of transportation, meals, hotel accommodations, guides and medical attention will be borne by the government. Even tips to bell boys and ship stewards, and taxi fare incidental to the trip will be paid for the guests while they are en route from their homes, both ways. Each widow or mother will be furnished, before she leaves home with a railroad ticket and lower berth or Pullman seat, and funds to provide per diem expenses including food, gratuities and the like. According to the present plan each pilgrim will be allowed 48 hours in

New York before sailing, and probably will be given two weeks in Europe, or more, depending upon schedules of ships to be used and the location of the cemeteries to be visited. Wherever necessary the army will provide personal escort for the voyagers. The following is a list for Georgia of the colored mothers and widows who are known to be eligible for the pilgrimage to date:

Haynes, Henrietta (Banks), mother, Lyons; Barnes, Sallie, mother, Hawkinsville; Boatright, Susie Boyd, mother, route 4, Louisville; Banner, Mattie, widow, route 4, West Point; Boswell, Sallie, mother, route 2, Madison; Buidell, Addie, mother, Nicholls; Camp, Americus, mother, route 4, Winden; Carter, Grace, mother, Lumpkin; Lawrence, Nellie (Clark), mother, Eatonton; Cobb, Diner, mother, Rosier; Couch, Rosa, widow, 1064 McDaniel street, S. W., Atlanta; Dilard, Matilda, mother, route 3, Box 86, Forsyth; Edwards, Ola B., widow, route B, box 15, Climax; Edward, Fannie B., mother, Lexington.

Farrow, Mary Underwood, mother, route 4, Box 117, Macon; Freeman, Maud, widow, 128 Patterson street, Americus; Foster, Mamie (Freeman), Rochelle; Benjamin, Edna (Fry), mother, route 1, Vienna; Gibson, Sallie C., mother, route 1, box 30, Americus; Green, Mary, stepmother, Richland; Glenn, Eliza (Griffeth), mother, route 1, Carlton; Guffey, Edna H., mother, box 2060, Atlanta; Hamp Docia, mother, Davisboro; Willis, Mandy (Harden) mother, route 1, box 44, Barnesville; Houston, Emma, mother, box 15, Whitesburg; Palmer, Sallie (Hawk), mother, route 2, Buena Vista; Heath, Lizzie, mother, route 1, box 58, Norwood.

Hightower, Josephine, widow, 176 Moore alley, Macon; Hill, Lizzie, mother, 759 Beckwith street, Atlanta; Holiday, Lou F. (Hunter), mother, route 4, Box A-27, Augusta; Ingram, Mary B., widow, route 8, Americus; Jacks, Dicie, mother, Watkinsville; Jackson Adeline A., mother, route 1, Elko; Jones, Clifford, widow, 885 Perria street, Waynesboro; Clark, Mary (Jones), mother, Quitman; Jordan, D. J., widow, box 70, Evans; Langston, Fannie E., mother, 824 Drummond street, Atlanta; Loew, Mary Davis, mother, Albany; Marks, Lucy Smith, mother, route 4, Monticello; Martin, Queen Victoria, mother, route C, box 80, Dawson.

Mathis, Lula H., mother, route 2, Reynolds, May, Mattie Cash, mother, box 63, Lorane. McFarland, Mary, mother, route 2, Warm Springs. Mil-

ler, Rose, mother, route 2, Silver Creek; Mitchell, Sarah M., mother, route 4, box 49, Hawkinsville; Monroe, Letey, mother, Alma; Moore, Sallie Mae, widow, route 1, box 302, Macon; Moore Jessie B., widow, box 114, Plains; Paschal, Mattie, mother, route 2, Ragle; Paschal, Margie, widow, 71-A Younge street, Atlanta; Ponder, Roddy Head, mother, route 6, Forsyth; Porter, Cornelia, mother, West street, Covington; Randle, Catherine, mother, box 482, Forsyth; Randle, Exie H., widow, Indian Springs.

Roberts, Janie F., mother, Sterling; Rush, Willie W., mother, Atlanta university, Atlanta; Segray, Sallie R., widow, 162 Ashby street, S. W., Atlanta; Shepherd, Annie S., mother, West Green; Simmons, Pamela L., mother, 76 Jackson street, S. W., Atlanta; Brown, Carrie G., (Simmons), mother, route 4, box 234, Eatonton; Smith, Lula, mother, route 3, Palmetto; Smith, Mary W., mother, route 2, Blythe; Stevens, Jane Ales, mother, route 1, Carlton; Stubbs, Mattie Lawrence, mother, 514 Flanders street, E. M., Macon; Swicord, Frances McCree, mother, Oglethorpe; Taylor, Lula, mother, Nahira; Tuggle, E., mother, route 2, box 25, Cordele; West, Margain, mother, Thomason; Hudson, Nancy (White), mother, 250 Ashby street, N. W., Atlanta; Williams, Elizabeth, widow, route 1, West Green; Williamson, Lummie, mother, Newington.

DRAW 'COLOR LINE' FOR GOLD STAR MOTHERS

Washington, Feb. 20.—(By ANP.)—Information obtained by the New York World Press Bureau here indicates that the war department intends to separate the "gold star" mothers who are to visit the graves of their sons and husbands who gave up their lives for their country in France during the World War.

Congress has appropriated funds to pay the entire expenses of the trip abroad, allowing for a stay of two weeks in France.

But, it is said that the white mothers will be sent on some boats and the black mothers on others. The present plan is to start the pilgrimages this May and continue them during the summer months for two years. The impression has been created that not only will the colored mothers have to go on separate boats, but that they will be reserved to go on the last.

Protests against such an un-American scheme have been mailed here by organizations of northern Negroes, but so far they are felt to have been of little influence.

EITHER LYING OR CHEATING

Every citizen who rejoices in this country especially every white citizen who has pride in the part his people have played in it, must blush with shame over the conduct of the war department respecting Negroes. For a branch of the government to stoop to subterfuges to cover childish discriminations, and then concoct wierd explanations to escape responsibility for them is smallness yoked to meanness.

The army discriminates against its Negro soldiers. In the old days it kept them on the frontier and never in the better posts, by saying they were the best Indian fighters. Splendid recognition if true, and keen explanation if it was not.

But this present war department is petty. It tells us what we know is not true with no thought of our feelings. It seems to delight in insulting us, and then blithely spins a silly explanation which fools nobody. It says, for instance, that the Negro war mothers were unwelcome as passengers on the boats to France. The United States itself under its own commission runs one line of boats. Surely Secretary Hurley and his department could have gotten us passage on it the same as it did for the white mothers. It even claims the \$100 passage money bought Negro mothers as good as the \$175 bought white mothers. If it did, then the United States boats must have cheated \$75 worth. President Hoover will have to muzzle this department—or require it to quit inventing explanations. Administration, not mendacity, is what it is in office for.

War Department Requested Not To Segregate Negro Gold Star Widows And Mothers In European Pilgrimage

Editor of The New York Age Writes Letter To War Department Asking That They Be Sent To Visit Graves Same As Any Others

Under the terms of a bill passed by Congress February 6, and sent to President Hoover, the government will appropriate \$5,386,000 to pay the total expenses accruing from a pilgrimage of 11,500 gold star mothers and widows to the graves of their dead in the American Overseas Cemeteries in France, England and Belgium. It is estimated that there are about 900 colored women included in this total Congress passed a bill March 2, 1929, providing for the Pilgrimage.

Only those who have not visited the graves and wives who have not remarried, are eligible for the trip, and more than one-half have signified intention to go. The trip is to be made on any ship flying the American flag, and all arrangements are to be made by the government, with every expense of the pilgrim from the time she leaves home until she returns being paid by the government.

To Start May 30.

The pilgrimages are to start May, 1930, and will continue until October, 1933, all to start from New York City, where a competent staff of directors will have charge of the tours. Guides, nurses, physicians and interpreters will be provided, and even the customary tips for services rendered to the travelers will be paid for the mothers and wives.

It is believed that from three to four hundred colored mothers and wives will make the trip. Alderman Fred R. Moore editor of The New York Age, under date of January 24, wrote the War Department, requesting that there be no segregation of the pilgrims, but that colored mothers and wives be sent to France just as the whites are sent, on the same boats and at the same

Hotel Dumas, 205 West 135th street will take care of forty.

As that will leave more than two hundred others to be taken care of, housekeepers who have suitable homes and are prepared and willing to give proper care to the travelers are requested to send their names and addresses to the office of The New York Age, 230 West 135th street, with proper references, where they will be listed and submitted to the government's tour directors when plans are complete.

The pilgrims will go from the various states in accordance with a drawing made by Mrs. Herbert Hoover on Friday, February 7, a silver bowl, in the presence of Gen. John J. Pershing and Secretary of War Hurley, she drew in order the names of the states whose Gold Star mothers will be invited first by the government to make the trip.

New York was the twenty-second, Nebraska was first, Florida second, and Delaware third. The mothers and widows will have two weeks in France, Belgium or England.

ASK PROBE

ON "MOTHERS"

MASS. COLORED POLITICAL DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE WRITES TO SENATOR WALSH TO HAVE SENATE INVESTIGATE USE OF TAXES FOR SEPARATE PILGRIMAGE TO FRANCE

A protest against segregation of colored gold star mothers and widows on their visit to France, has been sent to Senator David I. Walsh by the Colored Democratic Political League of Massachusetts. The letter to Senator Walsh reads:

"The Colored Democratic Political League of Massachusetts requests that you ask a Senatorial investigation of the administration spending the taxpayers' money to segregate and discriminate against the colored gold star mothers and widows on their proposed pilgrimage to the graves of their sons and husbands in France."

"The Hoover administration has made many blunders, but nothing, in our opinion, that it has done to date, is more unAmerican and more deserving of the condemnation of every believer in justice, than this last move, to humiliate these mothers and widows who made a supreme sacrifice for their country, while in the same act the government is pretending to the world to honor them."

"France will not welcome this brand of American race prejudice."

"Unless the War Department is prepared to prove that the mother of the Unknown Soldier is not colored, and desires to stand before the world as the greatest hypocrite on earth, we urge that this proposal be abandoned."

"Very truly yours,
S. F. TAYLOR, President.
WM. WORTHY, Secretary."

GOV. ALLEN PROTESTS GOLD STAR COLOR LINE

MASS. GOVERNOR WRITES—TELLS PRESIDENT THAT ALL WOMEN SUFFERED SAME LOSS—SEGREGATION IS UNFAIR AND CONTRARY TO AMERICAN IDEALS Gov. Allen, in a letter to President Hoover, yesterday protested against the establishment of a color line in the pilgrimage under government direction of gold star mothers to France. His letter follows:

My dear Mr. President:
It has been brought to my attention through recent press notices that the war department, in providing transportation of gold star mothers to France during the coming summer, has arranged that the mothers and widows of negro soldiers who fell in France are to be segregated from the mothers and widows of our white soldier dead. Some of the gold star mothers thus affected are citizens of Massachusetts.

In view of the fact that our honored dead of both races made the supreme sacrifice and gold star mothers of both white or colored, suffered the same loss, I believe the proposed action of the war department, in causing an arbitrary separation of the races, is ill-advised, unfair and contrary to the ideals of our American government.

As Governor of Massachusetts I sincerely hope that the President, as commander-in-chief of the army, will rescind all orders which in any way establish a color line in connection with the coming Pilgrimage of gold star mothers.

Sincerely yours,
FRANK G. ALLEN.

MONEY FOR GOLD STAR MOTHERS NOT GOING

BY BILL OF MASS. CONGRESSMAN —IF UNABLE TO GO GET \$850.00 —LET COLORED STAY HOME

Washington, April 8, 1930—Congressman John J. Douglass of Boston today introduced in the House a bill to give to all gold star mothers and the widows of war veterans buried overseas who do not make the overseas pilgrimage which the government has already provided for them, the cash equivalent of the individual cost of such a trip.

"As matters now stand each gold star mother whose son is buried in France is entitled to a trip to France at government expense," said Representative Douglass in explanation of his bill. "Such a trip involves a cost of approximately \$850. It seems only fair and reasonable that as to those mothers and widows who by reason of age and health or of dependents or other circumstances are unable to make the

trip, unable to avail themselves of this bounty, should have from the government the amount which her trip would have cost. Enough money is already appropriated to make this possible."

A similar measure is already pending in the Senate.

Negro War Mothers Cheered in Paris

PARIS, July 21.—(P)—The first group of American negro Gold Star Mothers to visit France reached Paris today and met an enthusiastic greeting.

Many of their own people gathered to welcome them and there were several hundred French and Americans to cheer the 55 women as they came out of the Invalides station after their five-hour trip from Cherbourg through Normandy. They had disembarked this morning.

For the first time there was music at the station for the mothers.

As the group left the train a jazz band on the sidewalk struck up "Onward Christian Soldiers," then the "Star-Spangled Banner" and the "Marseillaise," ending with three jazz numbers which the mothers applauded from their auto buses.

All movement came to a halt as the band sounded the "National Anthems," but the French did not at first seem to recognize the "Marseillaise" when it was given a touch of jazz. A dozen negro cabaret girls put a star on each member of the group and then did shuffling time on the sidewalk during the jazz pieces.

Soldiers — 1930

In World War

NEW YORK
MIRROR

JUL 12 1930

Their Sons Died Bravely in Battle, Too



AS WE PREDICTED



WHEN first the U. S. War Department notified the world that the Negro Gold Star Mothers were to have "separate but equal accommodations" on their journey, we knew immediately and predicted that the accommodations given and the treatment accorded would be of an inferior quality. Every intelligent Negro knew the same thing. The purpose of segregation at all times and in all places is to discriminate against the segregated, else there would be no reason for it.

Courier

Our prediction has come true. Of the 450 Negro war mothers who were to sail on July 12th, 389 declined because the accommodations offered them by the War Department were smaller, slower and cheaper. While the War Department paid \$175 for the round trip passage of every white mother, housed them in the best hotels and treated them to the best of everything, it offered to the black mothers a \$100 round trip on smaller boats that take longer to get to France and back, housed them in the colored branch of the Young Women's Christian Association in Harlem while awaiting their boats and in private Harlem residences, and the reception accorded them officially was as nothing to that given the white mothers. So much for the War Department.

Secretary of War Hurley, that good Southern gentleman, denies that there has been any discrimination against the Negro mothers and doubtless did so with his tongue in his cheek. He "explains":

"After thorough study the conclusion was reached that the formation of white and colored groups of mothers and widows would best assure the contentment and comfort of the pilgrims themselves. No discrimination as between the various groups is contemplated. All groups will receive like accommodations at hotels and on steamships . . . The War Department has been motivated by the desire to relieve this strain (of travel) in so far as possible by not disturbing the normal contacts of individual pilgrims . . . The War Department, of course, has no objection to members of one group joining other groups, provided they are welcome by the groups concerned."

What a masterpiece! The War Department is so eager to relieve the strain of travel that it sends the Negro mothers on a slower and cheaper boat and appropriates less per capita for their accommodation! The War Department has no objection

to members of one group joining another, "provided they are welcome" but its arrangements make any such fraternization impossible! And where as the white mothers were grouped according to the territory from which they come, the black mothers are grouped according to "race!" This, too, in spite of the fact that not a single one of the white Gold Star Mothers registered any written protest against complete geographical grouping regardless of race before the pilgrimage started. If any had, we can be sure the Southern-controlled War Department would have broadcast it to the world with a flourish.

All credit to the Negro mothers who had enough pride not to accept this insult from the Hoover Administration! Here is the spirit of the new Negro! Here is the spirit of Denmark Vesey, Toussaint L'Ouverture, Frederick Douglass and Sojourner Truth! Here is the spirit that brings respect and consideration from even our bitterest enemies! Here is no mealy-mouthed opportunistic, apologetic, unprotesting acceptance of

hateful segregation and discrimination, but a spirited, courageous refusal that must make every red-blooded American thrill with enthusiastic pride.

GOLD STAR MOTHERS

The inferior accommodation afforded the Negro Gold Star mothers for the purpose of visiting the graves of their departed loved ones in France, was a direct insult, not only to the bereaved parents but the entire race. *Indianapolis Recorder*

According to dispatches on the subject, the class of ship on which the dead soldiers' mothers sailed was of the freighter-passenger type. A type of ship that the War department would dare not even suggest to the mothers of white soldiers who died as did the black soldiers to preserve democracy.

The government claims that it was unable to charter as decent a ship for the colored women as were obtained for their white sisters. Added to this was the astoundingly absurd announcement that none of the steamship lines would furnish first-class ships for colored contingents. It can be plainly seen that this is an attempt on the part of Secretary of War Hurley to cover up his tracks and pass the buck to the steamship company. *7-26-30*

The blindest fool knows that the United States government has it in its power to furnish its citizens, such as are represented by the Gold Star mothers and their sacred mission across the seas with the sort of accommodation that would at least measure up to a status of decency. What, may we ask, has become of the line of boats operated under the government's own commission? Would one of these not have been far more acceptable than the stuffy bunk of a freight ship? *Indianapolis News*

Of course, no intelligent American is capable of believing that any real effort was put forth to obtain for the Negro war mothers the kind of accommodation to which they were in every respect entitled.

The treatment thus meted out to these women by the United States department of war is a clear evidence of the absence of any respect for the Gold Star mothers. It is also a direct slap at common decency and a demonstration of a naked contempt for the feelings of the nation's twenty million Negroes.

White Americans fought and died for the same high purpose that sent the black Americans to their graves on the battle fields of France. Yet, when it comes to the simple matter of sending mothers of dead patriots over there to view the graves of their fallen sons, Jim-crowism is conveniently allowed to step in to provide the white women with a palatially fitted up passenger

ship and the colored mothers with a boat that was scarcely intended for the occasion.

Summed up, the whole incident represents a national disgrace of which the administration should be infinitely ashamed.

Secretary Hurley Adopts

The "Jim Crow" System

In transporting "gold star mothers" to France, the War Department adopts the "Jim Crow" system. White mothers and Negro mothers will be transported on separate ships. European and even American steamship lines decline to provide accommodation for both these two racial types of gold star mothers. White gold star mothers have no difficulty in receiving transportation on these lines. Applications from Negro gold star mothers for transportation on these lines are rejected. In one word, "the color line" is drawn, and drawn sharply, by these steamship companies—including, let it not be forgotten, American lines as well as European lines. And yet a great deal is heard now and then about the "racial tolerance" of Britain, France and Germany, to say naught of American states outside the South!

Secretary Hurley muddles badly when he attempts to explain the reason why these Negro gold star mothers are to be sent oversea on government ships and in cabins detached from white passengers. Mr. Hurley is from Oklahoma. In that state "the color line" is drawn. Mr. Hurley has long belonged to the Republican faction there known as "Lily-White." In the 1920 presidential campaign, when Mr. Harding spoke at Oklahoma City, Negroes were not permitted to take part in the Republican parade. "Jim" Harris, then Republican state chairman, made it clear to Republican Negro leaders there that their absence from the Harding parade would be appreciated. Prudence required, explained "Jim," that Negroes keep out of the parade.

When leaving "Jim's" office in an Oklahoma City hotel, these Negro leaders wore smiles that would not come off. Soon afterward, all these Negro visitors at "Jim's" headquarters revealed unexpected signs of newly-acquired prosperity. Each one of them looked as though he had come fresh from a tailor shop and a haberdasher's. And Harding carried Oklahoma in 1920 by more than 40,000 majority.

Besides being a "lily-white" Oklahoma Republican, Mr. Hurley is secretary of war. If he was secretary of navy, he would adopt the "Jim Crow" system. In the army and navy the "color line" is drawn. Everyone knows that it is—that is, every-

one who knows aught about either army or navy. The reasoning now adopted by Mr. Hurley that even Negro gold star mothers should not persist in intruding themselves where they are unwelcome is unconvincing—admittedly, to Republicans of the North who, in presidential years, yawp about the intolerance of the Democratic South respecting the race question. Mr. Hurley clearly evades the issue. As plainly as can be, he makes known that so long as he is secretary of war, the "color line" is to be drawn—the policy of the South is to be adopted and followed, the "Jim Crow" law is to be enforced.

Oswald Garrison Villard, W. E. B. Dubois and a Negro congressman named DePriest from Chicago are likely to be heard from.

Undeniably, Mr. Hurley's decision in this matter does not reinforce the traditional and perhaps hypocritical opposition of Republican leaders at the North toward the "color line" and the "Jim Crow" law as both exist in the South.

Washington News

DR. A. L. CURTIS

7-18-30
SENDS LETTER

Washington, D.C.

Recalls Sailing of White and Black Troops to Europe

Local residents were incensed throughout the latter part of last week and early this week with the deliberate carrying out of the War Department's plans to segregate the Negro Gold Star Mothers who embarked, Saturday, to visit the graves of their sons and husbands in France. No little criticism was aroused among race leaders of the city, and as a consequence Patrick N. Hurley, Secretary of War, was in receipt of several letters condemning his attitude.

One of the most outstanding among these communications to the secretary was one from Dr. Arthur L. Curtis, 1700 block U street, northwest, himself a former over-seas man. Dr. Curtis' letter, which to date remains unanswered, reads as follows:

"July 11, 1930.
"Honorable P. J. Hurley,
Secretary of War,
Washington, D.C.
"Sir:

"This comes to you, not as a letter of grievance, that would send too futile a thing at

the field hospitals, nor at the hands of the chaplains who directed the disposition of some of their bodies to a resting place somewhere in France.

"Finally, Honorable Sir, if my memory serves me further, those black boys, who sleep in France, sleep along side of white boys, and may I presume to suggest at least a thoroughness of your Americanism, and have a segregated cemetery where black mothers' tears might fall separately on black boys' graves and not accidentally on white graves.

On German Ship
"Would that my means permitted, I should gladly defray the expense of those black Gold Star Mothers to France on a French or German passenger liner where contacts might be at least sympathetic and helpful—and that would not be as arduous a task as yours obviously has been to explain when you do not send them as Americans without regard to their color.

"May I have the courtesy of an acknowledgement to this reminder?

"Respectfully yours,
Arthur L. Curtis, M.D.
1717 U St., N.W.

A Tribune investigation, following an interview with the physician, disclosed that there were sufficient withdrawals from the list of eligible mothers and widows to necessitate the filling in of vacancies by persons who had little or no bearing on the purpose of the voyage.

A certain number of passengers was required for the chartering of the boat. This number could not be obtained from the list of moth-

this date, nor as a letter of protest; that too is too useless when once the average American prejudice, especially governmental, is voiced, but it does come as a simple reminder only.

Traveled Together
"The writer is not aware of a single Negro contingent sailing to Europe in 1917 or 1918 alone, either on a freighter, or otherwise. The writer would also remind you that 3,600 odd black men sailed on the S. S. George Washington to France in June, 1918, along side of 5,000 white men—the percentage of contacts, normal or otherwise, is obvious. On that date, and your records will be a witness to this reminder, some 19,000 other black men sailed on vessels along side of 25,000 white men, and theirs was not an unwholesome contact even in the trenches, or in

ers and widows who held out their intentions to the last to make the trip. Because of the numerous withdrawals outside persons were persuaded to take the places of the individuals who withdrew. Among these were several residents of Washington.

Soldiers - 1930
In World War.

SEGREGATION UPHOLD.

Separation of White and Negro Gold Star Women Called Best.

WASHINGTON, May 29 (AP).—The policy of grouping together all Negro Gold Star mothers and widows making the pilgrimage to their sons' and husbands' graves on European battlefields will be continued by the War Department despite protests against race segregation.

Following announcement in New York that a petition protesting the arrangement had been sent President Hoover by a group of fifty-five Negro mothers, Acting Secretary of War Davison said it was necessary to split into several groups the mothers making the pilgrimage and that the racial grouping, decided upon "after the most careful consideration of the interests of the pilgrims themselves" would be observed.

"No discrimination whatever," he said, "will be made as between the various groups. Each group will receive equal accommodations, care and consideration."

Separation into groups, he said, was necessary to provide suitable accommodations for all.

The petition to the President was referred to the War Department.

Segregation Of Gold Star Mothers By Color Draws Negroes' Attack

NEW YORK, May 29. (AP)—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People today announced that 55 negro gold star mothers have declined to make the pilgrimage to the graves of their sons under rules they said the War Department has laid down providing for segregation by color.

The mothers have appealed to President Hoover to abolish the ruling, the announcement said. Their petition terms the War Department's attitude "gratuitous insult."

"Twelve years after the Armistice," they continue, "the high principles of 1918 seem to have been forgotten. We who gave and who are colored are insulted by the implication that we are not fit persons to travel with other bereaved ones. Instead of making up parties of gold star mothers on the basis of geographical location, we are set aside as a separate group, Jim Crowed, segregated and insulted."

NEGRO WAR MOTHERS PROTEST SEGREGATION

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GOLD STAR NEGROES FIGHT SEGREGATION

55 Petition to Hoover to Abrogate Present Plans for Pilgrimage to France.

DECLINE A SEPARATE SHIP

Inform President They Will Not Go Unless He Abolishes War Department Order.

Fifty-five Negro mothers and widows of American soldiers killed in the World War have signed petitions to President Hoover asking him to abrogate the War Department's ruling that Negro women guests of the government on the Gold Star Mother pilgrimages to France be segregated from the whites and will decline to go at all unless the ruling is abolished, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People announced yesterday. The association transmitted the petition last Friday and has received no reply as yet.

Walter White, acting secretary of the association, explained yesterday that the War Department has invited

219 Negro women throughout the country to take part in the pilgrimages which begin this month and will continue until October, 1933. Three months ago, he said, the association, having heard that the Negro women were to be sent on separate ships and to be entirely segregated from the white mothers and widows, wrote to the War Department and obtained confirmation of the ruling.

According to word received here by the association 151 Negro women have been invited to sail from New York for France aboard the American Merchant on Aug. 16, the remaining sixty-eight having indicated their desire to sail next year or thereafter. The association wrote to all of the Negro women invited and fifty-five replied, all signing identical petitions. One follows:

"As a Gold Star Mother who happens to be colored I wish to protest against the gratuitous insult in the attitude of the War Department of the United States in segregating colored Gold Star Mothers who are entitled to go to France to visit the graves where our loved ones are buried.

"When the call to arms came from our government in 1917, mothers, sisters and wives, regardless of race, color or creed, were asked to give their loved ones to the end that the world might be saved for democracy. This call we answered freely and willingly. In the years which have passed since death took our loved ones our anguish and sorrow have been assuaged by the realization that our loved ones who rest in the soil of France gave their lives to the end that the world might be a better place in which to live for all men, of all races and colors.

"Twelve years after the Armistice, the high principles of 1918 seem to have been forgotten. We who gave and who are colored are insulted by the implication that we are not fit persons to travel with other bereaved ones. Instead of making up parties of Gold Star Mothers on the basis of geographical location we are set aside in a separate group, Jim Crowed, separated and insulted.

"We appeal to you as Chief Executive of our nation and as Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, to issue an order abolishing this unjust ruling. If you as President of the United States refuse to abolish this ruling we respectfully decline to make the trip to France, preferring instead to remain at home and retain our honor and self-respect."

Women of twenty-one States signed, Mr. White said.

U. S. WAR DEPT. WON'T DROP GOLD STAR MOTHER J-C

Protests Against Pilgrimage Segregation Are Ignored

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(CNS)—The War Department has decided to ignore the indignant protests of Negroes and their friends over the proposed plan to segregate the mothers and widows of dusky heroes who are sleeping in foreign graves has decided to adhere to its original plan to carry the colored group on a separate ship leaving America on August 30.

Claiming that the "separate grouping" of the mothers would promote a spirit of friendship and cooperation, which would not exist if the mothers were sent in mixed groups according to States, Colonel William P. Gibson, of the Cemeterial Division of the Quartermaster General's office, who is in charge of arrangements for the trip, maintained that the separation could not possibly be interpreted as an insult to the mothers of their fallen heroes.

"We have consulted some of the outstanding Negro citizens of the country, who were apparently satisfied with the arrangements," he told a reporter, who he claimed, was revealing to him for the first time the fact that there was dissatisfaction concerning the "jim-crowing."

"They will be given the same treatment given the white mothers. I cannot understand why they would not prefer to be together," he insisted.

J. W. Schott, clerk to the Secretary of War, disclaimed all knowledge of the arrangements.

"I am not in a position to comment upon the arrangements for the trip, but I am sure that if there is any dissatisfaction, a written protest would be given consideration," he assured the reporter.

Since that time indignation has become universal, protest after protest has been filed by Governor Frank W. Allen of Massachusetts, numerous posts of the American Legion, the National Equal Rights League, the Civil Liberties Commission of the I. B. P. O. E. W. and others.

It was rumored at one time that a change was being considered and the colored mothers would be sent in their State delegations "as far as possible" but the latest information from the Cemeterial Division is to the effect that the original plan to "Jim-crow" the colored mothers has been retained "in order to eliminate certain difficulties."

Segregation An Unmixed Evil

To those simple-minded members of our race who have given ear to the pernicious argument of the white man that segregation should be acceptable when equal accommodations, are offered, we submit as unanswerable proof that segregation is an unmixed evil under which the accommodations afforded colored people will never be equal to those given to whites, the experience of the fifty-eight colored Gold Star mothers who are at present being jim-crowed to Europe by the United States government, on board of a freight boat.

When the announcement was first made that the War Department, in charge of the arrangements for the pilgrimage to the graves of the World War dead, had decided to send the colored war mothers in a separate detachment from the white mothers, but with every promise of "equal accommodations," every intelligent Negro smelled the rat. Of the 800 Negro mothers who were offered the trip, only 43 accepted, when it was made public that their pilgrimage must be made on the jim-crow plan, as it said to the ever-lasting glory of Negro womanhood, this number dwindled to 58. The protests of the N. A. A. C. P., colored American Legion posts, and other organizations were unavailing, the jim-crow principle was allowed to stand, though War Department officials went to great lengths to assure that 'equal accommodations' would be provided for the colored mothers.

And now this fallacy of 'equal accommodations' from its very inception a lie, has been exposed in the experience of the 58 Negro Gold Star mothers who sailed from New York Saturday. The white Gold Star mothers were provided for by the War Department at the best hotels during their stay in New York before sailing, the colored mothers were crowded into the cheap boarding houses of Harlem. The white mothers were given the freedom of the city, with elaborate public banquets, receptions, and sight-seeing tours provided at government expense. Such entertainment as was afforded for the 58 colored came through the city of New York and the generosity of the colored citizens alone. The white mothers sailed to France aboard the finest passenger ships of the United States lines; the colored mothers who sailed Saturday found accommodations on the freighter, the American Merchant. Provisions for the comfort and contentment of the white mothers required an expenditure by the government of \$175 for the round-trip for each white mother; the trip for the colored mothers paid for from a depleted fund, cost the government \$75 less for each accommodation.

The experience of the colored Gold Star mothers on their jim-crow pilgrimage to France is typical of every case where the principle of racial segregation rules. Segregation, in any form, is an unmixed evil which must be fought vigorously and unrelentingly. Jim-crow and 'equal accommodations' are contradictory terms.

HOOVER HUMILIATES MOTHERS

An evidence of the hypocrisy of the Hoover Administration cropped out recently when the War Department issued the regulation governing the pilgrimage of the Gold Star Mothers to Europe where they are to visit the graves of their fallen heroes. We find this paragraph: "Invitations to mothers and widows of the Negro race shall be extended for such time as will permit the organization of separate groups of such mothers and widows." 2-14-30

Although the Negro soldiers who lie in the French soil, died in the front ranks during the World War, their widows and mothers are not good enough, nor thought enough of by the Government for which they died, to accompany the mothers of other soldiers who died as they. The Negro mothers must suffer the additional burden and humiliation of the racial prejudice of the Hoover Administration, Republican though it be, which issues an order segregating the Negro Gold Star Mothers to its conveniences and pleasure.

President Hoover is reputed to be a Quaker and a Christian. If his attitude of segregation toward our Gold Star Mothers is sanctioned by his Christianity, to hell with it. We do not want that type of Quakerism or Christianity. Washington D.C.

The Government that would draft mothers' sons; use them as cannon fodder for its enemies and then add additional burdens of humiliation and insult to the injuries of their wounded hearts is worse than beastly robbers, and more heartless than hell itself.

President Hoover in permitting his War Department to insult the Negro Gold Star Mothers, places himself and his administration in the class of heartless sovereigns, inviting the ridicule of the world.

U. S. Definitely Adopts Segregation Policy for Bereaved Gold Star Mothers

"Equal Accommodations" and "No Discrimination" Turns Out to Be Jim Crow—

Trips to Be Made in August

Amsterdam News

It was made known Monday that government officials in charge of the pilgrimage of Gold Star mothers to the American cemeteries of France have definitely adopted a policy of segregation for Negro mothers. 4/16/30

Of the 4,400 women who have made application to go on the unique expedition, 250 are colored. The latter are scheduled to leave New York in three sailings during the month of August on vessels of the American Merchant Line. The first contingent of white mothers leaves on May 7 on the United States liner America.

War Department Silent.

Repeated efforts to elicit from the War Department a definite statement as to whether "equal accommodations" and "no discrimination" for Negro Gold Star mothers on the pilgrimage to the soldiers' cemeteries in France means color segregation or not, have as yet brought no reply, according to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The latest communication to the War Department from the N. A. A. C.

No Jim Crow for Gold Star

Mothers, Says Congressman

WAR DEPARTMENT OFFICIAL TELLS

THE AGE THERE WILL BE NO JIM

CROWING OF GOLD STAR MOTHERS

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, April 4—If the United States government plans to segregate our Gold Star mothers on ships carrying them to the graves of their dead heroes in France, at least one congressman knows nothing about it. 4/26/30

Mrs. Ada Jones, 344 Fair St., one of the most prominent advocates of complete equality of races in Ohio, has received a letter from Congressman Chas. Brand of Ohio in which he declares that he is not aware of the intention of the government to segregate our mothers. The letter, in reply to one Mrs. Jones wrote Congressman Brand, follows:

"I have your letter of March 15 relative to a pilgrimage to France to be made by the Gold Star mothers. Last year congress passed legislation authorizing the war department to conduct such a pilgrimage and it is to be made this summer. 4/26/30

"I am informed by the war department that no discrimination or segregation will be made and that every mother will have exactly the same privileges.

"I am further informed that before you are entitled to make the trip you must register your name with the war department and this should be done immediately."

The letter, dated March 27, shows that either the war department has decided to change its former ruling on this question or it has not given Congressman Brand the facts in the case. Less than two weeks ago it was reliably reported from Washington that the government would adhere to its original plan of sending all dark mothers to France on Jim Crow ships and that they would have to wait until all white mothers had been carried over and returned.

In response to a strong and determined protest by the editor of The New York Age, to the Quartermaster General, United States Army, in charge of plans for the Gold Star Mothers' pilgrimage to cemeteries in France where their sons are buried, against the proposed arrangement by which Negro Gold Star Mothers and widows would be sent abroad on other ships than those on which white women would be sent, an officer of the War Department, in a personal conference, has informed The Age that the plan has been changed and that groups of Negro women would sail on ships carrying other women, and that there would be no attempt at jimcrowing them or affording them different treatment from that accorded white mothers and widows.

This assurance was given to Editor Fred R. Moore in his private office during a conference with an official from the War Department stationed in New York, and it was given as an official authoritative statement.

This official said that it is expected that about two hundred mothers and widows of colored soldiers would make the trip, and that orders have been given the army officers who will be in charge of the pilgrims to take "especial care that colored women shall receive the same kind of accommodations that are being provided for white women."

This assurance was given Editor Moore upon "official authority," he was informed.

The editor of The New York Age will cooperate with War Department officials in the securing of proper homes for these women while they are in New York City prior to sailing.

Soldiers - 1930

In World War.

WOMEN DEFEND POSITION WHEN INTERVIEWED BY J. A. ROGERS ON ARRIVAL

**Mothers Tell of Luxuries and Comforts Aboard Ship—
Send Greetings To Folks Back Home—Officials
Insist That Their Action Was "For the Best"**

'HAD A FRENCH MAID'—SAYS LOCAL MOTHER

(Special to The Pittsburgh Courier)

By J. A. ROGERS

PARIS, Aug. 7.—Colored Americans of this city turned out in force to welcome the Gold Star mothers and wives and helped in giving them what was easily the most impressive and agreeable reception so far had by any group of visiting mothers.

Noble Sissle of the Ambassadeurs recruited an orchestra of 34 pieces from the de luxe establishments of the city and was himself there to conduct it. A picture of tailored elegance and grace in his morning suit, white spats, and with his conductor's baton.

Bricktop, the genial and good-natured proprietor of "Bricktop's" assembling the colored women had given each a magnificent pink rose and placed her in line to await the pilgrims.

Welcomed By "Their Own"

As the party emerged from the platform, the eldest Gold Star mother, Mrs. Mary S. Johnson of Brooklyn, N. Y., on the arm of Col. Richard T. Ellis, the band struck up "Onward, Christian Soldiers." The mothers, somewhat fagged from the long voyage, at once brightened at the sight of the welcoming colored faces.

Selecting each a mother, a member of the committee went up and handed her a rose, while Bricktop, selecting the tall and distinguished Col. Davis, ran a rose through his lapel.

As the Gold Star mothers came out of the station, Cricket Smith, popular trumpeteer for Zollie's Night

American and French, turned out en masse to receive them and were given the place of honor over all the other spectators, while batteries of photographers snapped the assemblage repeatedly.

Among those present were Bishop Gregg, Dr. S. S. Morris, general secretary of the Allen C. E. League of the A. M. E.; Dr. Joseph Gomez of Allen Chapel, Kansas City, Mo.; Mrs. W. E. Roberson of Chicago, Ill.;

Mrs. A. Clayton Powell of Abyssinian Baptist Church, New York City; Mrs. Charles E. Stewart, wife of Rev. Dr. Stewart of Baltimore; Miss Helen W. Thomas of Chicago and sister, Florida; Mrs. J. Washington, dean of women at Wilberforce University; Col. Herbert Julian, Noble Sissle, T. E. Hanley, veteran of the American Hospital, and others.

After the ceremony the pilgrims were taken to the elegant restaurant Laurent on the Champs Elysses to a reception and tea given in their honor. Col. R. T. Ellis of the U. S. Quartermaster Corps, who is in charge of all the pilgrimages, made a speech of welcome, followed by Ambassador Walter E. Edge, who in the name of the United States welcomed the visitors. He said that, as governor of New Jersey, during the war, he recalled the whole-

hearted manner in which citizens of that state, regardless of creed, color, or race, had thrown themselves into the great cause and had done their bit—a fact true of all the other states. "It is a great sacrifice you have made," he said, "the United States appreciates that sacrifice.

Delegations from the American Legion and other white American societies in Paris were present both at the reception at the railroad station and at the ceremony at the Arc de Triomphe.

Thousands of white Americans and French persons had also turned out to welcome them, and cheered lustily while the band played "The Star-Spangled Banner," then the "Marseillaise," followed by "Mammy," "Keep Smilin'" and other popular pieces.

Busses then took the entire party to the Hotel Imperator where they were comfortably lodged.

At 3:30 on the following day there was the ceremony of laying a wreath on the tomb of the Unknown Soldier under the great Arch de Triomphe. This was done by Mrs. Laura Newton of Bennettsville, S. C.

Present were Gen. Gouraud, who commanded colored regiments during the war, Gen. Pershing, Ambassador Edge, Col. Ellis, Col. Davis, Lt.-Col. G. G. Barlett and several French officials.

Messages of welcome and appreciation were read from Gen. Gouraud, the Confederate French veterans of Alsace, the French Veterans of Marseilles and other organizations, followed by an address from Canon Webber Thompson of Holy Trinity Cathedral, who said he was born in Florida, passed some of his happiest moments among colored people, and

served among them during the war. Many white women of the American colony were present, including Mrs. Walter E. Edge.

Mothers All Pleased

All of the visiting mothers and wives expressed themselves as being pleased to the uttermost with the treatment that they are receiving. Some of them said that they were so well treated on the ship that they regretted leaving it. Col. Davis, interviewed, said that the party had had the entire ship, and that no one slept in the upper berths. "Private rooms with bath were given to the women of age," he said. "I saw the America on which another party had sailed and there was no room on the America equal to those we had on the American Merchant." He expressed himself as being satisfied to the extent that he felt that if the money had been turned over to him, self to be used for the pilgrims, he could certainly have done nothing better than had been done by the present management. Col. Davis is accompanied by Mrs. Davis and his son, both of whom were present at the ceremony at the Arc de Triomphe.

Regards to "Home Folks"

Each pilgrim when interviewed by this writer wished to give a special message to the folks back home at the fine time they were having. "I am enjoying myself more than I have ever done all my life, and I am 72," said Mrs. Polly Adair of Greenville, S. C.

"Please say this to the papers for me," said Mrs. Bascombe Johnson of Pittsburgh, "we are enjoying ourselves immensely. Uncle Sam is doing his best for us. Why, I had a private French maid all to myself on the ship. Nothing more could be done for us unless they presented us with a sack of gold."

Taking this writer to a table another said: "I am, Mrs. W. D. Rush of Atlanta, Ga. I replied to the Mayor's speech in New York on behalf of the Gold Star mothers, and I wish to say that I am very much pleased. No effort was made to get me not to come. I received several letters. I think it is a shame that some mothers were induced not to come by people who had nothing to lose, and who, if they were in our places would certainly have come. Nothing more could be done for us and I hope everyone who has refused will reconsider for another time."

It was in this manner that spoke all the rest, each saying that segregation or no segregation she had done the right thing in making the trip. Some declared that while they opposed segregation the white man of alleged propaganda issued against had the upper hand, and that accept-

ing the trip did not prevent their fighting segregation when they returned.

And the question of the segregated trip to France apart it must be admitted that those in charge at this end are doing all that is humanly possible to make it comfortable for the mothers. "It is a question of the honor of the United States Army," said Col. Willis, who is in charge. The conductor of the party is Capt. W. J. Conway, who is assisted by four courteous and amiable lieutenants. Lieut. John J. Binns of New York, in charge of arrangements, said that the United States government was spending \$5,653,000 to get all the Gold Star mothers to France; that there were 620 colored entitled to come, and that he hoped to welcome each one in France.

"Believe I'm Right"—Cheatham

Major-General B. Cheatham, quartermaster general of the U. S. Army, retired, originator of the proposal to send the colored mothers on a separate ship, said to this writer:

"It was I who, when the subject came up, suggested sending them on a separate ship. I am a Southerner. I know the white people. I also know the colored people, and love them. I know that those colored women were liable to meet with insults on a trip on which all went together, and that the whole trip was going to be spoiled for some of them. I had no thought of segregation. Now I see that I was right. Everything has moved smoothly. When these women return each one is going to spread the news."

"I make this assertion and will back it up with a bet. No one, colored or white will refuse to make the trip next year."

Several other white officials backed up the segregation idea. One, who is a Catholic (told of the prejudices met by people of his faith, and of the difficulties he had had at West Point because of this, another told how some of the Jewish women had been snubbed on the trip, and how much had been spoiled for these women by that; still another said that theoretically he was strongly opposed to segregation, but that race prejudice was a reality, and had to be met.

Difference of Opinions

Several of the Negro Americans in Paris questioned showed a wide diversity of opinion. Some were bitterly opposed to the segregation, while others were equally strong in its favor. The well-known musician expressed himself in language that could not be printed that he thought it a shame. Referring to an article appearing in Le Monde of Paris last year, in which were published copies of alleged propaganda issued against

the colored soldiers in France by U. S. Army officials, he said: "After that and the jim-crowing of these mothers, I suppose they will be wanting us to fight in the next war. Here in Paris these colored women are stopping at a hotel at which are all white people—people from all over Europe, and there is no trouble. Here in France no one would ever have thought of putting these colored mothers aside as if they were so many dirty rags. But America has to do it."

Another, an entertainer, popular in Europe, said: "Why, it is the best thing that could have happened. Had these women come along with the white ones, they would have been lost in the crowd. No one would have taken any special notice of them. Now they have received the greatest reception of all. No band went to meet the white mothers. Everybody is noticing them now, the newspapers, and it was a great thing to these mothers to have the colored people in Paris go to meet them."

Still another said that he thought the whole thing, pro and con, a matter of politics.

Mothers All Well, Happy

The pilgrims will visit the different cemeteries, go on sight-seeing trips, visit Versailles, Fontainebleau, see the city by night, spending altogether 12 days in France. On Aug. 1 the entire party will dine at Morgan's Auberge on Avenue de la Bourdonnais, where a special chicken dinner with American pie and other fixins will be served. A truckload of watermelons from Algeria has been ordered specially for the occasion. (Morgan, who is colored, is one of the most successful restaurateurs of Paris).

All the mothers are well and happy. In the party is Mrs. Geremia L. Reid, R. N., superintendent of People's Hospital, St. Louis. Mrs. Reid played a leading part in entertaining the group on shipboard singing spirituals, etc. Of the trip she said: "Just wonderful! We are having a most wonderful time, living in comfort and luxury."

Because of the criticism in the Negro press they are sparing no pains to prevent any cause for complaint. General Cheatham himself escorted the mothers over. They are making a bigger fuss over them than they did over the white mothers and of course, to show the French people that they have no prejudice.

Ambassador Edge said in his speech "I want you to feel that our government and all humanity are deeply interested in your debt. History is recording the high deeds performed by your loved ones who made the supreme sacrifice for freedom and human progress. The Negro soldiers of the American army have hung a shining record in the hall of fame and you are responsible for the qualities that made this possible."

Speech at reception of mothers in the blue, rose and gold Louis XV room of the Restaurant Vaillant.

NEW YORK SUN

JUL 30 1930

Negro Gold Star Mothers Entertained

PARIS, July 30 (A. P.).—Negro Gold Star mothers who returned to Paris on July 29 from their tour of the American cemeteries were guests today at their hotel of American Negro cabaret and music hall entertainers who are appearing in Paris. The "testimonial concert" was attended by Col. Richard Ellis, who is in charge of the pilgrimages; Mrs. Ellis and a large part of the staff of officers on duty here.

Seven bands and thirty specialty dances combined forces to entertain the group.

N. Y. EVE. WORLD

JUL 23 1930

NEGRO GOLD STAR PARTY RIDES SEINE

Also See Louvre in Tour of Paris and Suburbs

PARIS, July 23.—The beauties of the Parisian suburbs and of the forest of Saint Cloud and Meudon were shown this afternoon to the Negro party of gold star mothers and widows. A chartered boat took them up the River Seine as far as Suresnes and back.

This morning the group was conducted through the famous Louvre. To-night the gold star mothers and widows will be served a chicken and watermelon dinner at their hotel.

The group is to visit the battlefields next Friday. Party J of the gold star mothers sails for New York from Cherbourg on the S. S. Harding tomorrow.

Paris Trip Afforded Mothers Great Thrill, Says J. A. Rodgers

"They Have Experienced Their First Real Taste of Freedom," Declares Writer

By J. A. ROGERS

PARIS, Aug. 21.—The pilgrimage of the Gold Star Mothers and Widows has come

these women here, we mean all of them, colored and white. It has given to most of them their first real taste of luxury, and perhaps their last.

But to the colored women it has meant something more: It has given them their first real taste of freedom. Many of them are seeing in reality what they have undoubtedly felt; that human beings, so far as color is concerned, can live in the same hotels, eat in the same restaurants, travel in the same conveyances, and yet along when they will with the same tranquillity as the colored and the white dead lying side by side in the cemeteries they visited.

Most of them will never be the same. The effect on their minds as also that on the French people and the white Americans here, has been great.

The officials here have been most solicitous about them. Everything that is humanly possible, we feel, has been done for their comfort. And thanks to the added efforts of the colored Americans in Paris, the colored pilgrims have had a more wonderful time than any of the white groups.

Last Wednesday at the Hotel Imperator, the assembled colored talent of Paris gave them a concert that was fit for an emperor and his court. There was Noble Sissle and his band from the Ambassadors, together with the Two Black Dots; Sam Wooding and his band from the Olympia; Cricket Smith and his entertainers from Zelli's; Norman Thomas and his Quintette from the Empire; Nelson Kinkaid and his band; the Versatile Four; Brickley and her entertainer, and other entertainers from leading theatres and night-clubs as Vance Lowry, Eliz. Welsh, Miss Cortez, Lewie Coles, Mabel Fisher, Mabel Mercer, Thady Drayton, Noma Davis, Bene Bullard, Marino and Norris, and Herbert Parker.

An assemblage of such stars would have cost a small fortune, and it was all free, with the artists getting as much real pleasure out of it as the

to an end. By the time the reader gets this they will be once more in the United States.

To one and all it has been a wonderful event. To most of them it has been the greatest event in their lives, like a page from a fairy-tale turning into reality.

Segregation apart, and to which we will be forever unreconciled, it must be admitted that it was a magnificent gesture on the part of the United States government to send

mothers, and guests, which included nified, cheerful, well-mannered group Ambassador Edge, Gen. Pershing, we have had so far. And that is the truth. If you go home pleased with Davis and son, and several others your joy we consider ourselves, here, more than amply repaid."

The following evening a banquet was given to the Pilgrims by the U. S. government at Willy Morgan's famous restaurant on the Avenue de la Bourdonnais. At this restaurant has dined members of the English royal family and almost every American of importance who has visited Paris. (Morgan is colored and comes from Texas and Chicago, having been once a barman on the Overland Limited).

It was a Southern dinner of roast chicken, barbecue ham, candied sweet potatoes, chilled canteloupe, corn bread, hot biscuits, and many other fixins including some European ones as canape caviar. Full justice was done to this meal, especially by those not yet "accustomed to the French cooking." As to liquid refreshments, the best United States traditions were maintained. In spite of the expensive wines and champagne lining the shelves of Morgan's bar and filling his cellars, the pilgrims drank coffee and mineral water. Whoever has benefited by the coming of the troops of gold star mothers here, the brewers certainly have not.

After the dinner, Mrs. Rush of Atlanta, Ga., as spokesman for the mothers, gave a speech of appreciation for the splendid care that had been taken of the entire party from the moment of starting from New York. As to Col. Ellis, who is in charge of all the Gold Star Mothers on this side, it was unanimously agreed that he ought to be promoted at once to "General" for his attentiveness and care. Of Captain Conway, who is in charge of the colored mother, and who certainly has done his best for them, Mrs. Rush said that the mothers in trying to find a name for him had called him, "The Smiling Captain." Mrs. Ellis, the Colonel's wife, was nicknamed "The Mixer," because of her friendliness; Lieut. Starke, a member of the party was dubbed "Honey Boy" because of his agreeable manners, while Lieut. Zwicker, whose business it was to see that all the mothers all got on and off the busses was named "The Good Shepherd." "The mothers," said Mrs. Rush, "have asked me to tell you that this visit to France is the crowning point of our lives. We have nothing but praise for the wonderful treatment we have received."

Other pilgrims voiced their appreciation. One of them said that she had seen many wonderful things in France, but the most beautiful thing she had seen was her son's grave, and the manner in which it was kept by the government.

Col. Ellis in reply said that of all the groups that come to Europe the colored one was the best all-round. "Only today," he said, "I wrote the Quartermaster-General at Washington saying that you are the most dignified

Soldiers - 1930

In World War.

Gold Star Mothers in France

—BY J. A. ROGERS

PARIS. Negro Americans of this city turned out in force to welcome the Gold Star mothers and wives and helped in giving them what was easily the most impressive and agreeable reception so far had by any group of the visiting mothers.

Noble Sissie of the Ambassadeurs recruited an orchestra of thirty-four pieces from the de luxe establishments of the city and was himself there to conduct it—a picture of tailored elegance and grace in his morning suit, white spats, and with his conductor's baton. As the Gold Star mothers came out of the station, Cricket Smith, popular trumpeter of Zelli's Night Club, blew a bugle call of welcome.

As the party came from the platform, the oldest Gold Star mother, Mrs. Mary S. Johnson of Brooklyn, on the arm of Colonel Richard T. Ellis, the band struck up "Onward, Christian Soldiers." The mothers, somewhat fagged from the long voyage, at once brightened at the sight of the welcoming faces.

Selecting each a mother, a member of the committee went up and handed her a rose while Bricktop, the genial proprietor of "Bricktop's," selecting the tall and distinguished Colonel Davis, ran a rose through his lapel. The roses were a gift of Bricktop.

Thousands of white Americans and French persons had also turned out to welcome them, and cheered lustily while the band played "The Star-Spangled Banner," then the "Marseillaise," followed by "Mammy," "Keep Smilin'" and other popular pieces.

Buses then took the entire party to the Hotel Imperator, where they were comfortably lodged.

On the following day at 3:30 there was the ceremony of laying a wreath on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier under the great Arc de Triomphe. This was done by Mrs. Laura Newton of Bennettsville, S. C. Present were Gen. Gouraud who commanded colored regiments during the war; Gen. Pershing, Ambassador Edge, Col. Ellis, Col. Davis, Lieut.-Col. G. G. Bartlett, and several French officials.

The colored residents of Paris American and French, turned out

en masse to receive the mothers and wives and were given the place of honor over all the other spectators while batteries of photographers snapped the assemblage repeatedly.

Among those present were Bishop John Gregg, Dr. S. S. Morris, general secretary of the Allen C. E. League of the A. M. E.; Dr. Joseph Gomez of Allen Chapel, Kansas City, Mo.; Mrs. W. E. Roberson of Chicago; Mrs. A. Clayton Powell of Abyssinian Baptist Church, New York City; Mrs. Charles E. Stewart wife of the Rev. Dr. Stewart of Baltimore; Miss Helen W. Thomas of Chicago and sister, Florida; Mrs. J. Washington, dean of women at Wilberforce University; Colonel Herbert Julian, Noble Sissie; T. E. Hanley, veteran of the American Hospital.

After the ceremony the pilgrims were taken to the elegant Restaurant Laurent on the Champs-Elysees to a reception and tea given in their honor. Col. R. T. Ellis of the U. S. Quartermaster Corps, who is in charge of all the pilgrimages, made a speech of welcome, followed by Ambassador Walter E. Edge, who, in the name of the United States, welcomed the visitors. He said that as governor of New Jersey during the war, he recalled the whole-hearted manner in which citizens of that state, regardless of creed, color or race, had thrown themselves into the great cause and had done their bit—a fact true of all the other states. "It is a great sacrifice you have made," he said, "the United States appreciates that sacrifice, and your being here is an attempt to show that appreciation." He assured them that nothing should be left undone to make their stay in France as agreeable as possible, and urged them after their vows had been made to try to get some pleasure out of the trip.

General Pershing expressed his great happiness at being present, told what the government of the United States had done in keeping up the cemeteries and in building chapels, and also urged the bereaved mothers and wives "to try to get some pleasure and satisfaction out of the trip after they had mourned for their loved ones. The past cannot be recalled," he said.

Messages of welcome and appreciation were read from Gen. Gouraud, the Confederated French Veterans of Alsace, the French Veterans of Marseilles and other organizations, followed by an address from

Canon Webber Thompson of Holy Trinity Cathedral, who said he was born in Florida, passed some of his happiest moments among Negroes and served among them during the war.

Many white women of the American colony were present, including Mrs. Walter E. Edge.

All of the visiting mothers and wives expressed themselves as being pleased to the uttermost with the treatment that they are receiving. Some of them said that they were so well treated on the ship that they regretted leaving it. Colonel Davis, when interviewed, said the party had had the entire ship, and that no one slept in the upper berths. "Private rooms with bath were given to the women of age," he said. "I saw the America on which another party had sailed and there was no room on the America equal to those we had on the American Merchant." He expressed himself as being satisfied to the extent that he felt that, if money had been turned over to him to be used for the pilgrims, he could certainly have done nothing better than had been done by the present management. Col. Davis is accompanied by Mrs. Davis and his son, both of whom were present at the ceremony at the Arc de Triomphe.

Delegations from the American Legion, and other white American societies in Paris, were present at the reception, the railroad station and at the ceremony at the Arc de Triomphe.

Each pilgrim when interviewed by this writer wished to give a special message to the folks back home about the fine time they were having. "I am enjoying myself more than I have ever done all my life, and I am 72," said Mrs. Polly Adair of Greenville, S. C.

"Please say this to the papers for me," said Mrs. Bascomb Johnson of Pittsburgh, "we are enjoying ourselves immensely. Uncle Sam is doing his best for us. Why, I had a private French maid all to myself on the ship. Nothing more could be done for us unless they presented us with a sack of gold."

Taking this writer to a table, another pilgrim said: "I am Mrs. W. D. Rush of Atlanta, Ga., I replied to the Mayor's speech in New York on behalf of the Gold Star mothers and I wish to say that I am very much pleased. Every effort was made to get me not to come. I received several letters. I think it is a shame that some mothers were

induced not to come by people who had nothing to lose, and who, if they were in our places, would certainly have come. Nothing more could be done for us and I hope every one who has refused will reconsider for another time."

It was in this manner that all the rest spoke, each saying that segregation or no segregation she had done the right thing in making the trip. Some declared that while they opposed segregation, the white man had the upper hand, and that accepting the trip did not prevent their fighting segregation when they return.

The conductor of the party is Capt. M. J. Conway, who is assisted by four courteous and amiable lieutenants. Lieut. John J. Binns of New York, in charge of arrangements, said that the United States Government was spending \$5,653,200 to get all the Gold Star mothers to France; that there were 620 Negroes entitled to come, and that he hoped to welcome each one in France.

Segregation.

Major General B. Cheatham, quartermaster general of the U. S. Army retired, originator of the proposal to send the colored mothers on a separate ship, said to this writer:

"It was I who, when the subject came up, suggested sending them on a separate ship. I am a Southerner. I know the white people. I also know the colored people, and love them. I knew that those colored women were liable to meet with insults on a trip on which all went together, and that the whole trip was going to be spoiled for some of them. I had no thought of segregation. Now I see that I was right; everything has moved smoothly. When these women return, each is going to spread the news."

"I make this assertion and will back it up with a bet: No one, colored or white, will refuse to make the trip next year."

Several other white officials backed up the segregation idea. One, who is a Catholic, told of the prejudices met by people of his faith, and of the difficulties he had had at West Point because of this; another told how some of the Jewish women had been snubbed on the trip, and how much had been spoiled for these women by that; still another said that theoretically he was strongly opposed to segregation, but that racial prejudice was a reality, and had to be met.

Several of the Negro Americans in Paris when questioned showed a wide diversity of opinion. Some

were bitterly opposed to the segregation, while others were equally strong in its favor. One well-known musician, expressing himself in language that could not be printed, said he thought it a shame. Referring to an article appearing in *Le Monde* of Paris last year, in which were published copies of alleged propaganda issued against the colored soldiers in France by United States Army officials, he said: "After that and the Jim-Crowing of these mothers, I suppose they will be wanting us to fight in the next war. Here in Paris, those colored women are stopping at a hotel at which are all white people—people from all over Europe—and there is no trouble. Here in France no one would ever have thought of putting these Negro mothers aside as if they were so many dirty rags. But America has to do it!"

Because of the criticism in the Negro press, the leaders are sparing no pains to prevent any cause for complaint. Gen. Cheatham himself escorted the mothers over. A bigger fuss is being made over them than was made over the white mothers, and, of course, to show the French people that America has no prejudice (?).

Another, an entertainer popular in Europe, said: "Why, it is the best thing that could have happened. Had those women come along with the white ones, they would have been lost in the crowd. No one would have taken any notice of them. Now they have received the greatest reception of all. No band went to meet the white mothers. Everybody is noticing them now, the newspapers, and it was a great thing to those mothers to have the colored people in Paris go to meet them."

Still another said that he thought the whole thing, pro and con, a matter of politics.

The pilgrims will visit the different cemeteries, go on sight-seeing trips, visit Versailles, Fontainebleau, see the city by night, spending altogether twelve days in France. The entire party dined at Morgan's Auberge on Avenue de la Bourdonnais, where a special chicken dinner with American pie and other fixings was served on Friday. A truck load of watermelons from Algeria was ordered specially for the occasion. (Morgan, who is a Negro, is one of the most successful restaurateurs of Paris.)

All the mothers are well and happy. In the party is Mrs. Geremia L. Reid, R. N., superintendent of People's Hospital, St. Louis. Mrs. Reid played a leading part in entertaining the group on shipboard by singing spirituals, etc. Of the trip she said: "Just wonderful! We are having a most wonderful time, living in comfort and luxury."

Does the Color Line Reach to Heaven?

We do not seem to be able to wipe it out here. Just when we think we are about to do something worthy of a great people, it appears, and we hang our heads in shame.

The plan to send the Gold Star Mothers to Europe to visit the graves of their sons, our fallen heroes, was one of the best things in our recent history. It relieved the sordidness of the post-war years. It was the least that could be done to show those who are still paying the price of the world's greatest tragedy that a grateful nation recognized the value and nobility of the sacrifices made, even though no adequate reparation could ever be offered.

And now we are shamed and humiliated by the drawing of the color line through the holy of holies of the nation's soul.

Christian Index

The Negro mothers are different from the white mothers. The difference is one of color. Their sacrifice is different, their grief is different; and so they must be treated differently.

8-7-30

We have lost one of the greatest moral opportunities of our history to rise above soul-blighting distinctions of race.

Here was the chance to hold to the viewpoint that a mother is a mother, that a son is a son, and that a great and consuming sorrow is no respecter of persons.

We have thrown away an opportunity to perform an act of noble spiritual proportions, and instead have allowed differences of race to introduce contention and heartache into one of the most sacred experiences of our common life.

Jackson, Tenn.

As to who is responsible for this deplorable outcome there is difference of opinion. No one person is. To say that the whole matter is the work of agitators is to take the most comfortable and at the same time the most callous view of an evil that has its roots in prejudices widely held and passions uncontrolled by reason and conscience.

We are all responsible. Some of us do not care, and some of us do. Some of us find no guilt attaching to our opinions and to our emotional reactions, and some of us are heartily ashamed because we allow ourselves to be swayed by such unholy, un-Christian considerations.

The hearts of all our people might have been more closely knit together by common remembrance of a common sorrow. The unifying spirit of Christ might have been given a new opportunity to heal griefs which under the skin are exactly the same.

Instead, a pilgrimage which might have added a cubit to our spiritual stature has been allowed to degenerate into an occasion for emphasizing and further developing race-consciousness.

Those who are responsible in any degree, whoever they

AUG 4 1930

The Negro Mothers

The Holland-American Line, the North German Lloyd, the Cunard Line, the Anchor Line, the International Marine company and the French Line all gave reasons why they could not take the Negro gold star mothers to France to see the graves of their sons killed in the last war. One gave one good reason, and one gave another, but none of them would give the space.

Whatever polite camouflage they may have used, the real reason remains the same. These great carrying companies do not like to take black folks because folks do not want to "sleep after them."

Scrubbing and disinfectants have nothing to do with it. Anybody who knows anything about the black folks knows that they differ among themselves as much as white folks do. Many of them are just as clean and dainty as it is possible to be. Other folks, black and white, are not so careful about these matters. All sorts of folks with all sorts of habits ride on public carriers, and ships of the big lines are clean and sanitary to an admirable degree.

No, that's not it. There's some primitive instinct that is below and beyond all reason. Nobody knows why people feel that way, nor whether it is, on the whole, a good thing for humanity or a bad thing that they do feel that way. They just do.

So it is well that the government chartered a special ship for those mothers. For they must go. Their sons died bravely and honorably for their country. Fairly, honorably, and as gently as white folks can, must their country treat those mothers.—Janesville Gazette.

First Gold Star Contingent Returns; Another Group Will Sail on Saturday

Mothers and Widows of Soldiers Given Excursion Here Before Going to Homes—No Official Reception Planned for Second

Anderson News
8-13-30

With the return yesterday of the first group of Negro Gold Star Mothers from a pilgrimage to the graves of their sons and husbands buried in France, the city began preparation today to bid bon voyage to a second group of forty-four mothers and wives who will sail for France Saturday.

The first group, which sailed from street branch of the Y.W.C.A. In the New York July 12 aboard the S.S. afternoon they went to Coney Island American Merchant, returned yesterday as the guests of the government and day aboard same steamer, disembark were scheduled to leave the city for ing at Pier 4, Hoboken. Accompanied their homes throughout the country by Col. Benjamin O. Davis, official today, new York, guide of the party, the group of Arriving in the city tomorrow and mothers and wives was met by buses Friday, "Party Q." the second group and conducted to the West 137th who will pay homage to the memory

of their beloved ones who sleep in France, will have as their official residence while in the city the Harlem Y.W.C.A. A trip to Coney Island is also planned for them before sailing as well as a reception Friday evening at the branch. They will sail at noon Saturday aboard the American Merchant from Pier 4, Hoboken. Colonel Davis, who is director of military tactics at Wilberforce University, will again act as escort for the party.

The departure of this group will be unmarked by any public reception by the city. The first contingent of mothers and wives were given a reception at City Hall prior to their sailing. At that time several of the speakers criticised the government for its "Jim Crow" policy of sending the Negro mothers to France in separate groups from the whites. The S. S. American Merchant, which is being used exclusively for transporting Negro mothers, is a freighter and requires thirteen days for the ocean crossing.

NEW YORK TIMES

AUG 8 - 1930

PRAISES GOLD STAR TRIP.

Negro Group Commends Service on Liner Which Took Party Abroad.

The group of Negro Gold Star mothers and widows who sailed from Hoboken July 12 on the United States liner American Merchant to visit the graves of their sons and husbands in France have forwarded a testimonial to the line expressing appreciation of the service tendered them on the ship. Some displeasure was expressed when segregation of the colored group was announced and the War Department chartered the American Merchant for them. The testimonial, which was sent to the operating department of the line, was the unanimous contribution of the women, and states that they "have enjoyed every moment of their pilgrimage overseas since embarking at Hoboken." The statement includes the following:

"The exquisite cleanliness of the boat and tidiness of the staterooms gave evidence at once of the thoughtfulness of the management. The beautiful and tastefully decorated dining room and delicious food served by spotless and courteous attendants gave proof that somebody meant us to be happy." The group will also make their return trip on the American Merchant.

Soldiers - 1930

In World War

Second Group of Gold Star Mothers Get Rousing Sendoff Friday Night From Citizens and Officials at YW City Officials, Army Officers, Ministers and Citizens Join In Giving Bon Voyage to the Mothers Who Sailed Saturday, August 16

The second contingent of Gold Star Mothers and widows, who sailed Saturday, August 16, on a pilgrimage to the battlefields and cemeteries of France, were given an enthusiastic reception and rousing sendoff by Harlem citizens at the 137th Street Branch Y. W. C. A. Friday night. The auditorium was packed and the crowd overflowed into the lobby.

An appropriate and interesting program was arranged for the occasion. Mrs. William F. Michael, chairman of the Y Board of Management, presented Alderman Fred R. Moore, who presided.

Alderman Moore read a letter from Mayor Walker's secretary in which regret was expressed that a previous engagement out-of-town prevented His Honor from being present. Major William F. D... chairman of the city's Gold Star Mothers Committee was also to be present. The Alderman then introduced Assistant Corporation Counsel Starks Berger, who welcomed the mothers and widows on behalf of the City of New York. Mr. Berger concluded his address with quoting Lincoln's letter of sympathy to a mother from Massachusetts who lost five sons in the Civil War.

Greetings to Mothers

Other addresses of welcome and greetings were brought by the Rev. A. C. Garner, pastor of Grace Congregational Church and Chaplain of the 369th Infantry, N. Y. N. G.; Col. Benjamin O. Davis of the regular army, who has been assigned to accompany the Gold Star Mothers on their pilgrimages; Dr. Sara Brown of Washington, who was the

official hostess to the first group; Miss Henrietta Forest, R. N., who was the official nurse to the first group, and who was introduced by Mrs. Ada B. Thoms, former superintendent of nurses at Lincoln Hospital, and now in charge of the nurses who are caring for the pilgrims while they are in New York.

Col. Davis was introduced by Col. Charles W. Filmore, who served overseas with the 369th Infantry, and who is now Republican leader of the 19th Assembly District.

Alderman John Clifford Hawkins, Assemblyman Francis E. Rivers and former Alderman Charles H. Roberts were also introduced to the mothers.

Fine Musical Program

The musical part of the program was exceptional. John C. Smith and his orchestra rendered several selections, and the Southernaires, a radio broadcasting quartet, brought back memories of 1917 and 1918 with their singing of war songs. Members of this quartet are: Homer Smith, first tenor; Lowell Peters, second tenor; Jay Toney, baritone and William Edmondson, bass. Representatives of Cecil McPherson's Blackbird choir also presented several enjoyable numbers. Robert

Raines sang "Old Man River;" Miss Gretna, La. Aramita Dyson, Helen Hartwell sang "The Indian Love Call" and there were folk, Va. Essie S. Fogle, White also solos by Miss Jennie Rowland, Plains; N. Y. Lillie Gorden, Wewoka contralto, and Ernest Allen, bari-tone. This choir will be one of the features of Lew Leslie's forthcoming "Blackbirds" revue.

The meeting came to a conclusion with the introduction of Mrs. Cecilia Cabaniss Saunders, executive secretary of the 137th Street Branch Y, who wished the pilgrims bon voyage on behalf of herself and members of the Y. W. C. A. staff.

The following members of the Y staff served as hostesses: Breta Walker, Byrd Jackson, Elizabeth Perry, Alinda Russ, Flossie Carter, Emma Williams and Mae Gandolpho.

While in the city, the Gold Star Mothers were looked after by Representatives of the U. S. Army and the War Department. Col. J. E. Williams and Major A. C. Tipton of the army were in direct charge of all arrangements. Three civilian attaches of the War Department, R. T. Brown, W. H. Lewis jr. and Archibald Runner, all colored, were in charge of the personal comfort of the mothers and gave splendid service.

Miss Nettie L. Bost, R. N., of the Lincoln Hospital, was the official nurse accompanying the group to France, to care for their health needs, and Mrs. Archibald Runner of Washington accompanied them as civilian ship nurse. Miss N. Fairfax Brown of Washington was the official hostess for the War Department.

As was the case when the first group of mothers sailed on July 12, the men belonging to Fire Engine Co. 59, located at 180 West 137th street, drew up in line in

front of the fire house and gave the mothers a formal salute as they rode away in automobiles enroute to the Hoboken pier to board their ship.

Automobiles and taxicabs used in transporting the Gold Star Mothers, those returning from France and those who were enroute, on their various trips about the city, were furnished by the race firm, Kenerly & Peters of 41 West 144th street.

Mothers Making Pilgrimage

The personnel of this second group of 41 mothers is as follows:

Mrs. Annie Anderson, Anderson, S. C. Mrs. Willie Mae Banks, Houston, Tex. Mattie Bonner, West Point, Ga. Lydia Brown, Tampa Fla. Arelia Hester Cason, Newark N. J. Louise Chaney, Greenville, S. C. Annie Cley, Memphis, Tenn. Lizzie Clay, Marshall, Tex. Winifred Cornell, St. Augustine, Fla. Emma Cuff, Graham, Va. Ella Daniels, Cleveland O. Mark Dirks, Munford, Ala. Tilda Windy Dorsey,

La. Aramita Dyson, Gretna, La. Henrietta Ellison, Indiana. Va. Essie S. Fogle, White Plains; N. Y. Lillie Gorden, Wewoka Okla. Louisa Heno, Pass Christian, Miss. Catherine B. Holley, Hedgesville, W. Va. Ethel Mae Jones, Hennessy, Okla.

Louisa Kimbro, Columbus, O. Caroline King, Columbus, O. Maria Lewis, Tarboro, N. C. Minnie McWilliams, White Cloud, Kan. Catherine M. Mallory, Orange, N. J. George W. Marthel, Chicago, Ill. Fannie Motley, Chicago, Ill. Ada V. Norton, Jacksonville, Fla. Bertha Piggott, Chicago, Ill. Ida C. Payton, Richwood O. Anna Robinson, Shaw, Miss. Lavonia V. Rogers, Washington, D. C. Nettie Stallings, Norfolk, Va. Mrs. Lula Swift, Brownsville, Tenn. Lavonia Thacher, Cleveland, O. Lizzie Thorpe, Macomb Ill. Emma Trimble, Baltimore, Md. Julia White, Detroit, Mich. Cyndie Williams, Seneca, S. C. Hattie Wilson, McKees Rocks, Pa. Matilda Zinamon, Kiln, Miss.

Gold Star Mothers Are Recipients Of Splendid Treatment at Hands of Government Officials and Ship Crew Story of Special Attention and Care Shown to Atlanta Mother Who Is Being Tended In New York Hospital at Expense of Government

When the first group of 59 Negro Gold Star Mothers reached New York City on Tuesday, August 12, they were unanimous in expressing delight over the wonderful trip they had enjoyed, and were loud in praise of the splendid manner in which they had been treated by the government officials and ship's crew.

Every possible attention was shown them, and every care taken to see that the trip was devoid of any form of discomfort.

The government appropriated \$1,000 for the individual expense of each mother in journeying to and from their homes and New York. This sum covered every possible expense attached to traveling from their home cities to New York and return, including Pullman accommodations in every case.

Mrs. Rush had been suffering from a stoppage of the esophagus before sailing for France, and had come to New York in advance of the first sailing date to receive treatment at the Presbyterian Hospital. She was much improved when sailing time arrived, able to eat her meals without trouble.

The trouble returned, however, a day or two after sailing, and from that time on she was the object of most solicitous and careful attention. She had been assigned a private room on the boat, and on all of the trips taken in France this consideration was shown her, and a special attendant was assigned to look after her needs.

Goes To Hospital

Preparation was made to have her enter the American Hospital in Paris for treatment, but to this she demurred. So on her return to New York, Col. J. E. Williams, who is in charge of all Gold Star Mothers movements, immediately arranged

when she gave farewell greetings to her to enter the Presbyterian Hospital of the Medical Center, Mothers who sailed that day for where she has been given a private room, with treatment from a number of the country's greatest specialists, for treatment. Every item of expense was attached to this service is being defrayed by the government. Ransom House at government expense until Saturday, August 16,

The only unpleasant experience in this connection was the experience of mothers who came from Texas and Mississippi, who were compelled to ride jim crow trains enroute to New York because of the refusal of railway officials in those states to sell them sleeping car accommodations.

The experience of Mrs. Willie D. Rush of Atlanta is typical of the care and attention which is being shown by the government, through its officers, to the Gold Star Mothers.

Gold Star Mothers in France

BY J. A. ROGERS

(Continued from last week.)

DIVIDED into groups, according to the cemetery in which their loved ones were buried, the Gold Star mothers and widows visited the graves. They went to Suresnes, the Aisne-Marne, the Verdun, Thiaucourt and other cemeteries, and prayed beside the graves, grateful at least of being able to kneel on the sod under which repose the ones whom they sent off in the full prime of life to death, hoping thereby to make a better, freer, more democratic world for all.

Only these women themselves will be able to tell what they really felt, but to one seeing them beside the white marble crosses that stretch interminably on, row on row, it is impossible in spite of all not to feel a deep sympathy for them. Some of them came from very humble circumstances; their intellect has not reached a high state of development; but in the matter of love and attachment to the ones they lost, who doubts but that they were and are as strong as any mother or widow who has ever stood beside the grave of son or husband?

Let us, while admiring to the full those mothers and widows who paid another great sacrifice by refusing to come, not judge these too harshly. Let us rather blame the monster of race injustice, of which both those who came and those who did not come are the victims.

"Ever since I lost my son in 1918 I have been wanting to come," said one. "I would have come over on a cattle boat. I love my race as strongly as any other, but when I heard that the United States was going to send us over, I could not refuse." Her sentiment expresses that of most of the others.

And even here on the old continent of Europe, which in 3,000 years of its history has known no color line, the weight of the American dollar made itself felt against these Negro women. Hotel after hotel refused to take them, fearful of offending their rich American clientele. Finally, one, in a much less desirable section of Paris than that in which the white mothers stayed, was found. This hotel is patronized by middle-class Europeans, with occasional Americans. When

we re-visited this hotel—The Imperator, 70 rue Beaubourg—a few nights ago, there was a party of Americans in the lobby. The Imperator is second class.

The white mothers stayed at The Ambassador, The Commodore, De Paris, Lutetia, Carlton, Iena. The first three are first class hotels; the second three, second class. As to the price, we are informed that it was the same, per room, regardless of the hotel; that is, 100 francs a day (\$4), equivalent to a \$6 or \$6.50 a day room in America.

We were also informed that those who stayed in the second class hotels really had better rooms for the same price, as the government tax is less in these.

At The Imperator the Negro women were very comfortably lodged. The rooms were large, airy, well-carpeted and all faced the street. Each room had a bath; two women slept in a room in separate beds. As to the cost of the room, we were able to verify this by asking the hotel management and Col. Ellis' bureau separately. The 100 francs a day did not include meals.

Outside of Paris, however, we have been informed, the colored women stopped at the same hotels as did the white ones. The reception and tea at which Ambassador Edge was present was held at the Restaurant Laurent, which is very near to the palace of the President of France. This restaurant made no objection to receiving the Negro women; besides, it was under contract.

Paris is the only city in Continental Europe in which one finds color prejudice and this is true because of the crowds of Americans here, especially during the tourist season. The French people of themselves will not refuse Negroes on account of color, but the hotel keepers consider their American clientele, and as we understand it, they have a right to refuse whomsoever they wish—the idea being to keep out undesirable persons. When this privilege was granted to them, the question of color had not arisen. The sentiment of the European however, is against color discrimination.

It was pointed out at Col. Ellis' office that the colored mothers had two features that the white mothers had not, namely, a boat ride on the Seine and the chicken dinner at Morgan's restaurant. They also spent a day longer than the white mothers.

Visits were made to Fontainebleau, Versailles, the Louvre, Napoleon's Tomb, and all the popular points of interest, as well as to the battlefields. Apart from the objection to

the site of the hotel, it may be said with certainty that all was done by those in charge on this side to give the pilgrims a maximum of good

treatment—a fact of which the women themselves are enthusiastic.

As to whether the mothers should have come or not, sentiment is divided. The Negro tourists here generally hold that they should not have come, while the Negro residents generally believe it is a good thing. It makes the French people see, they contend, the part that the Negro American played in saving France. This, it is held, the French people would not have noticed so strongly had there been no segregation.

All the Parisian papers carried stories and pictures of the Negro mothers, as well as the moving picture theatres, silent and talking. No comment was made by them about the segregation.

On the other hand, all but one or two of the tourists have held that the race has lost by the mothers' coming. One minister said, "Probably the mothers have gained individually by coming as they did, but the whole race has lost. Segregation has gained another victory. It is the principle of the thing. If only they had all refused to come!"

An old Negro resident of Paris says that great credit is due Congressman DePriest, Walter White and the Negro press for the fight they made. But for that, the mothers might not have received such good treatment. "Now," he said, "a greater fuss was made over them than over the white mothers."

It is probable that another group of mothers will arrive here this month.

FRENCH PRESS

DINES GOLD

STAR GROUP

And American
Afro Paris Correspondent

Reports All are Well. 8-2-30

LEAVE AUGUST 3

Baltimore, Md.
Rainbow Division Vet

Cheer Mothers at Lunch

(Special Cable to the AFRO)

PARIS, France.—With all Negro Gold Star Mothers well and Parisians leaving nothing undone which would make their stay here interesting and cordial, they plunged into the final lap of their pilgrimage this week.

They visited cemeteries at Aisne, Marne, Thiaucourt, Suresnes, Chateau Thierry and Verdun this week and in addition they toured under escort the battle fields, also the suburbs of Versailles and Fontainebleau.

Doing Pr is

Despite the shadow of memories which made serious the occasion of the visits to the graves of their dead heroes, all Paris joined to cheer them and bolster up their spirits following each visit to cemeteries, and in true French spirit they were given gala receptions.

A part of the week has been spent in sight seeing in the great French capital, and Negro musicians in entertainment places have helped to make them feel at home.

Press Dines Them

A special banquet was arranged by the French press and the fourth estate honored the mothers with impressive hospitality.

One of the incidents of the visit was a chance meeting with veterans of the famous Rainbow Division, now also on a visit in France.

Both the Gold Star Mothers and the former doughboys arrived at Chalons-sur-Marne about the same time for lunch. In ringing yells the doughboys cheered the mothers as Father Duffy, former chaplain of the Rainbows, and Major M. S. Tinley, of the Iowa National Guard, addressed them.

Leave August

According to schedule the Negro Gold Star Mothers will leave for the States Sunday, August 3.

SOUTHERNERS IN

Washington Tribune
COLORED EUROPE'N

8-8-30

TRAVEL GROUP

Washington, D.C.

the War Department did not need to segregate white and colored Gold Star Mothers, it can be shown that white people, even southerners, travel abroad voluntarily in groups with colored citizens.

In the Pocono Study tour, leaving New York on the Steamship Baltic, July 26, there were about equal numbers of white and colored women, who will travel and live together for three months in many places in Europe.

When so much stir was made over the matter of Gold Star Mothers, the Pocono Travel Agency notified the southerners registered to go on this tour that a number of refined and cultured colored women would be members of the party; and by implication gave the southerners a chance to withdraw, if they wished to do so. The Agency reports that not one withdrew. All answered that the presence of colored people would not prevent them from going with the party, and several experienced eager anticipation of the chance to get acquainted with educated and socially cultured colored women. One southern woman wrote that she had been longing for just such an opportunity.

The War Department underestimates the liberal-mindedness of American white folk.

NEW YORK.—(ANP) As proof

Soldiers-1930.

In World War.

American Legion Confab Votes Down Resolution Anent Gold Star Mothers

The Camera Catches a Part of the Armistice Day Parade

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4— (By CNS)—Elisha E. Almond, commander of James Reese Post No. 5, American Legion, introduced a resolution at the twelfth annual convention of the American Legion post of the District of Columbia recently in session here, scoring Secretary of War Patrick Hurley for discriminating against colored Gold Star Mothers on their recent pilgrimage to France.

The introduction of the resolution was the signal for a bitter fight. When Commander Almond in his speech in favor of his resolution declared that segregation and discrimination by the government "was giving the Communists meat to feed on," Forest F. Bath, commander of Lafayette Post, No. 9 (white), cried, "Let the Negro go Communist." Mr. Almond told the convention that the secretary of war was responsible for the segregation of war mothers, as the act of Congress did not include any such arrangement.

Later, Almond agreed to support a "milder" resolution, written by Post Commander Harlan Wood, a "white" delegate. This resolution, which met the approval of all of the colored delegates, six in number, also was debated, but was defeated by a vote of 54 to 37.

The resolution, which was mild in the extreme to the one originally introduced by Almond, read as follows:

"Whereas, it is reported that certain discriminatory means were adopted in the transportation of the colored war mothers to the graves of their deceased sons in France.

Be it resolved by the American Legion, department of the District of Columbia, in convention duly assembled, that it views such reports with displeasure."



Soldiers-1930

In World War

The Gold Star Turns to Brass

[Reprint From Issue of April 5, 1930]

NEW YORK
Illustrated News



JUL 30 1930



(By Pacific & Atlantic)

GREETINGS!—Real southern tune played by a colored orchestra from a Paris hotel welcomed colored Gold Star mothers and widows when they arrived in Paris. Led by Col. Sims, they're leaving railroad station.

WHY NOT ON A CATTLE BOAT? Star Mothers down to \$100 in the case of Negro mothers, is miserliness. The brilliant tactician of the war department who directed its various relations with our aged women, narrowly missed a master stroke—he might have sent them over in a cattle boat and saved a few dollars more. For this our boys sleep in Flanders Field!

Call
The treatment given Negro Gold Star Mothers will lose the administration more Negro votes in 1932 than will Parker. The war department outraged every sentiment of the human heart with its scurvy treatment of these mothers whose sons died for their country. *7-25-30*
President Hoover, whatever his thoughts about segregating the races, must realize that the war department's treatment of the nation's guests shames the United States before the world. It was alright for these mothers' sons to go to France on freighters in war time. But for a great nation, itself the owner of some of the most magnificent liners afloat, to say it has no room on board for Negro Gold Star Mothers is to stoop to falsehood to hide ignominy. For it to cut the \$175 allotted to white Gold

AUG 3 - 1936



PARIS WELCOMES ANOTHER GROUP OF GOLD STAR MOTHERS FROM AMERICA: NEGRO MOTHERS

of Soldiers Who Died in the War Are Met at the Gare des Invalides by Colonel Richard T. Ellis, Representing the Embassy, and a Negro Jazz Band.

(Times Wide World Photos, Paris Bureau.)

Writers Score Segregation of Negro Gold Star Mothers

7-31-36
New York, N.Y.

Protest against the sending of Negro Gold Star Mothers to France in a segregated group, on a combined freight and passenger boat, has not ended with their departure on July 11. Mrs. Walter Ferguson, well-known columnist, whose articles appear in the twenty-six newspapers of the Scripps-Howard chain, has this to say of the discrimination, as a white person:

"Just why it was thought necessary to discriminate against the Negro Gold Star Mothers in the matter of cheaper passage, slower question, here is an instance, if boats and less comfortable housing would seem, when color should have been entirely forgotten. The black deed difficult to understand. Of man who fights and dies for America merits the same high praise the same monument and the same hero worship that is given to his white brother.

"What a travesty upon democracy is this! These black boys are trained and told they must help save this magnificent thing called democracy. Today they sleep for-

ever, far from their beloved levees, their Harlem and their cotton fields. Few of them understood what the conflict was about. They were taken when the draft came and, puzzled and bewildered, they donned the khaki and set out upon their last adventure.

"Eleven years later, when the great fight for God and right has been won, their country puts out the same old platitudes. The same politicians shout the same old oratory. The same old militarism

reigns. And their dark-faced mothers refuse this trip which they have anticipated for long, because, if you please, they find they are not quite good enough for the best.

"From some remote black man's heaven do the ghosts of their sons look down and smile with infinite wisdom as they watch this funny farce? And may not the white man's God drop a tear as He observes the gesticulations of His Nordic child, who struts for a few days dressed in his puny superiority?"

In the New York World of July 2 Lorenzo D. Brothers of New York, former soldier, expresses the following opinion of the episode:

"When I was drafted into the service in 1917 I sailed for France on

the S. S. President Grant and returned on the S. S. South Bend in 1919. At that time I noted particularly that the Government transported both white and colored troops together and alike. Since that time, however, it seems that this same Government has somewhere and somehow lost its power to do things on a big scale, and especially to enforce its Constitution, inasmuch as it is frankly admitting, through Secretary Hurley, its inability to compel ships chartered and operated under the protection of this same Constitution to do its bidding.

"If we reject this excuse as unreasonable, then we are forced to the conclusion that this affront to our Gold Star Mothers was intentional and that Secretary Hurley is only the tool of an ungrateful Government."

NEW YORK AMERICAN

JUL 26 1936

Gold Star Mothers Meet Vets in France

VERDUN, France, July 25 (AP).—The American Negro Gold Star Mothers and the veterans of the Rain-



FATHER DUFFY
Addresses Gold Star
Mothers.

bow Division met in their pilgrimages today at Chalons-Sur-Marne, where both groups arrived for lunch.

The meeting made the occasion of a patriotic demonstration, in which the former doughboys roundly cheered the mothers.

Father Duffy of New York, famous chaplain of the Rainbows, and Major General M. S. Tinley, of the Iowa National Guard, addressed the group.

CLEVELAND, O.

PRESS

AUG 2 - 1936

Negro Votes

THE long struggle of the Negro race in the South for the right to vote in Democratic primaries appears to be reaching a final decision. At least a test case has been brought to the U. S. Supreme Court on appeal from the Arkansas State Supreme Court, which upheld the action of Democratic managers in excluding Negroes from the state primary of 1928.

Two days after this appeal was taken to the U. S. Supreme Court, a federal district judge in El Paso, Tex., upheld the right of the Democratic executive committee of that state to bar colored people from party primaries, and dismissed an injunction app-

cation of a San Antonio Negro desiring to vote in the primary next Saturday.

These lower court decisions in Arkansas and Texas, however, are opposed to the recent ruling by the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals of the fourth circuit that the Democratic Party in Virginia can not legally ban Negroes.

In view of these judicial disagreements over the political rights of a race which constitutes about one-tenth of the total population of the country, both sides to the controversy should be gratified that the question has at last been brought before the high court in Washington. The U. S. Supreme Court, it is recalled, already has ruled unconstitutional a Texas law denying suffrage to Negroes.

Altho there is a technical difference involved between a primary and an election vote, it seems clear from the finding of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals that an exclusion from primary participation can become in effect a denial of suffrage. That is a violation of the federal constitution.

Soldiers - 1930
In World War.



PARIS WELCOMES ANOTHER GROUP OF GOLD STAR MOTHERS FROM AMERICA:
NEGRO MOTHERS

of Soldiers Who Died in the War Are Met at the Gare des Invalides by Colonel Richard T. Ellis, Representing the Embassy, and a Negro Jazz Band.

5 Gold S. Due
Back on August 14
8-6-30
Second Group Scheduled to
Sail for France Two
Days Later

to Coney Island will be tendered them the afternoon of their arrival and they will start for their homes the following day. The group was directed on the tour by Col. Benjamin O. Davis, military tactics instructor at Wilberforce University.

A second group of forty-four will sail from Hoboken on the American Merchant on Aug. 16.

The segregated tours recently raised considerable protest which was ignored by the War Department.

BRONX HOME NEWS

JUL 26 1930
U. S. Vets Greet Colored Mothers at Old Battlefield

Chalons-Sur-Marne.—Veterans of the American Rainbow Division yesterday revisited the scene of their heaviest battle during the 1918 German offensive. During the ex-soldiers' luncheon, the arrival of a group of colored Gold Star Mothers was announced.

NEW YORK TIMES

JUL 23 1930
GOURAUD WELCOMES GOLD STAR NEGROES

Mothers and Widows in Paris Place Wreath on Tomb of Unknown Soldier.

CROWD CHEERS DELEGATION

Women Will Visit Louvre Museum and Take Boat Ride on Seine to Suresnes Today.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS NEWS

JUL 11 1930
JIMCROWING NEGRO GOLD STAR WOMEN

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
PARIS, July 22.—General Henry Gouraud, on behalf of the French Government and as Military Governor of Paris, today received the American Gold Star pilgrimage when they placed a wreath at the Arc de Triomphe on the tomb of the French Unknown Soldier.

Mrs. Laura Newton of Benettsville, S. C., was the one elected by fifty-three companions to the honor of depositing the wreath. Other members of the group stood under the arch where the ceremony was conducted.

Every access to the arch, which was guarded by a police cordon, was lined with a large crowd came to witness the ceremony. There were several hundred American Negro residents of Paris among the spectators, who stood bare-headed and waved hats and handkerchiefs when the Gold Star delegation left the Place de L'Etoile in large auto cars.

The wreath, which was of white lilies and greenery, was marked like those of the other pilgrimage groups, with a white ribbon and a gold inscription from the American mothers and widows.

Colonel Richard T. Ellis, director of the pilgrimage, and members of his staff accompanied the women and conducted them after the ceremony to a restaurant in the Champs Elysee, where tea was served. Ambassador and Mrs. Edge attended. Tomorrow the delegation will be taken to visit the Louvre Museum and in the afternoon on a boat ride down the Seine as far as Suresnes and return, and on Thursday they will depart to the cemeteries where their sons and husbands are buried, either St. Mihiel or the Meuse-Argonne.

Two other groups of Gold Star mothers at present in France, Party K, which attended the dedication of the battle monument near Soissons Sunday, and which now is at Rheims, and Party J, which returned to Paris today, are to make an excursion to Versailles.

It seems nothing short of a sham that the Negro gold star mother and widows should be jimcrowed on the trip to France provided by the United States government to visit the graves of their dead. It is conceivable that some of the luxurious liners would refuse them passage because of their color, race discrimination being what it is in this country. But the explanation of Secretary Hurley of the war department is in one respect far from what it might be under the circumstances. Says Hurley:—

"The journey will be a severe tax on those making it as it will take them into strange surroundings and away from families and friends for a period of about six weeks. The war department has been motivated by the desire to relieve this strain insofar as possible by not disturbing the normal contacts of individual pilgrims. It would seem natural to assume that these mothers and widows would prefer to seek solace in their grief from companions of their own race.

"A request has been that these colored mothers and widows be placed in groups with white mothers and widows. The war department, of course, has no objection to members of one group joining other groups provided they are welcome by the groups concerned. Without such welcome it can be understood that this action would not be conducive to the peace and comfort of the pilgrims of either race."

We do not believe that the white gold star mothers and widows would object to the presence on the same boat with them of Negro gold star mothers and widows. We believe

white women who lost husbands and sons would, on the contrary, be drawn more closely toward the colored women in a bond of sympathy on an occasion of this kind than they might on any other. The losses of the loved ones of both were in the same cause. Certainly it is not on record that there has been the slightest protest by the

white women guests of the government against the possibility of being compelled to associate even temporarily with the mothers and widows of the colored heroes.

It is hardly fair to attempt to place any of the blame on the white women voyagers without evidence to substantiate the intimation that the others would be unwelcome in the same party. Small wonder, therefore, that many of the Negro women have canceled their passage rather than submit to official race discrimination on an occasion of this nature above all others. It is a sorry business at best. Happily, the Negro women will not find this same feeling in France, since they do not draw the color line so tautly over there.

FRANCE SEEKS TO MAKE UP FOR U.S. JIM CROW

Afro-American
Hymns, Martial and
Jazz Music Played by
Band 7-26-30
Baltimore, Md.
HOTEL RESERVED

Bishop Gregg, Pershing,
and Crowd on Hand.

(Special Cable to AFRO-AMERICAN)

PARIS, France. (AFRO Bureau)—Although 54 colored American war mothers arrived here Monday in a jim crow freighter, Paris made it up for them in grand style.

At the station, the war mothers, led by Colonel B. O. Davis, highest ranking U. S. colored officer in the regular army, were assisted from the train and arranged in a long line.

Peyton's orchestra, colored Americans which performs at one of the swellest Paris restaurants, played "Onward Christian Soldiers," "The Star Spangled Banner," and then the "Marseillaise."

A Montmartre cabaret delegation of colored American and French women pinned blue asters on the dresses of each of the war mothers, and they were then put in autos and driven to the Imperator Hotel where two floors were reserved for them.

According to Colonel Davis, some of the mothers suffered from seasickness on the way over but all of them arrived in fine spirits.

Bishop Gregg There

Paris turned out a second time to greet the war mothers Tuesday with bands, flowers and tremendous ovations. For the mothers Mrs. Laura Newton, of Bennettsville, S.C., placed a wreath on the tomb of the Unknown Soldier at the Arc de Triomphe.

Here they were received by General Henry Gouraud, governor of Paris. Other distinguished visitors included Bishop James A. Gregg, of the A.M.E. Church, General John J. Pershing, General Frank B. Cheatham, retired, and officials of the American Embassy.

U.S. Ambassador Edge and Mrs. Edge of New Jersey, were among those who attended the tea with the war mothers on the Champs Elysees.

War mothers told the AFRO-AMERICAN that they are happy that they had a pleasant voyage and had been excellently treated.

They left Wednesday for a tour of the graves of their sons and husbands and eventually will take a trip that will carry them over all of the French battlefields, returning to Paris August 1st.

Other U. S. Visitors

Among the visitors to Paris are Mrs. Elizabeth W. Tyler, of Newark, N.J., director of health work among Negroes for the Essex County Tuberculosis League; Mrs. Mary T. Granger, widow of Dr. Wm. R. Granger, of Newark, N.J., and Mrs. Josephine Washington, dean of women at Wilberforce University.

The three ladies will make a tour of Switzerland, Italy, Germany, and England.

Trouble in Booking Passage

They reported that in leaving America they had considerable trouble in booking passage, due to color discrimination. After engaging tourist accommodation on the Rochambeau of the French Line by telephone, Mrs. Tyler went in person to pay for it, and was then informed that a mistake had been made as "all the berths had been sold."

Steamship Co.'s. Agree on Color Line
She then attempted to secure berths for all three through the New Jersey National Bank and Trust Company. The agents there, she said, were anxious to serve her, but they were informed that there was a general agreement among the steamship companies not to carry colored people in the tourist sections. The only company that was willing to do so, she learned, was the Swedish-American line.

Later, however, Mrs. Granger who is very light in color, went down to the Holland-American line, and secured a cabin for three.

Chicago Visitors

Other arrivals are the Misses Heler and Florida Thomas of Chicago. The former is a popular clubwoman, and the latter is a teacher at the Raymond School of that city. After they had been disturbed by the efforts of some of their aggressive and supersensitive public men who had tried to show that the Government slighted the party.

N. Y. EVE. WORLD

JUL 12 1930

NEGRO GOLD STAR MOTHERS SAIL; FEUD CLEARED UP

Gen. Cheatham Announces He Arranged Trip as Sympathetic Officer

Fifty-nine Gold Star mothers and wives of Negro soldiers who are buried in American cemeteries in France sailed on the American Merchant from Hoboken for Cherbourg at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

The ceremony on the ship at sailing time was like that which attended the departure of all the other parties of Gold Star mothers in the last ten weeks. The 9th Aero Squadron Band played on the main deck, while addresses were made by Paul W. Chapman, President of the United States Lines, and Major Gen. B. F. Cheatham, U. S. A., retired, who sailed with the party because he felt responsible for its welfare. Gen. Cheatham was consulted by the War Department in making the arrangements, which have been criticized by some Negroes as "discriminating and humiliating."

Mr. Chapman conferred on the women the gold medal which the United States Lines presents to all Gold Star pilgrims and told of the line's pride over being intrusted with the duty of carrying all those whose sons had given testimony with their lives of their devotion to their country. He asked God's blessing on their journey.

Col. B. L. Davis, professor of military science and statistics at Wilberforce University, Xenia, O., sailed as directing representative of the War Department. He is the ranking Negro officer in the army. He rose from the ranks and trained many of the men in the Negro regiments which went overseas. He was accompanied by his wife and son, a sophomore at Western Reserve University.

Gen. Cheatham, whose home is in Nashville, said that it was by his advice that the Negro Gold Star women were grouped in one party. It was done, he said, so they would be spared any friction, humiliation and condescension from white passengers with whom they would have been embarked on a larger ship. He believed his plan was for their best happiness and comfort, he said. He was sure, he said, that they would all agree with him when they returned home, no matter how much they had been disturbed by the efforts of some of their aggressive and supersensitive public men who had tried to show that the Government slighted the party.

The Gold Star women replied that their hearts were too full of their mission to France to go away talking about a controversy with the Government. They had no fault to find with the ship, they said, or with Capt. E. F. Mitchell, who welcomed them on board, or with the manner in which they had been brought to New York from all over the country. They had been treated with unvarying respect and courtesy, and especially in New York, they said.

"But it's too bad they had to start a fight over us," said one of them. "It is too bad somebody did not tell us the other side of it, like Gen. Cheatham has."

NEW YORK WORLD

JUL 20 1930

Negro Gold Star Mothers Resent Racial Distinction

Many on Pilgrimage to Sons' Graves Felt They Were "Jim Crowed" by Government

By Lester A. Walton

ON THE occasion of New York City's official reception to Negro Gold Star mothers who sailed the following day for the battlefields of France where their sons lay buried, the Aldermanic Chamber reverberated with applause as Harlem leaders waxed caustic in criticism of the Federal Government for "Jim Crowing" Negro womanhood on the pilgrimage to the graves of loved ones who fought and died to help make the world safe for democracy.

In welcoming the mothers on behalf of the municipality, Aldermanic President McKee commented on the bitter note sounded. However, in no sense were these verbal pyrotechnics or the approving attitude of the audience construed in terms of disloyalty. For in the breast of the colored American the flame of patriotism burns strongly. But he harbors what he considers a real grievance.

Twelve years after the great world conflict, the American Negro, who gave his life's blood, bought millions of dollars' worth of Liberty Bonds and did his bit in many other different ways, has been brought face to face with the unvarnished fact that the social democracy he had envisioned as becoming a reality throughout the Nation in the near future has not materialized. To the Federal Government at Washington he had looked to bring about such a metamorphosis, therefore, this unmistakable general feeling of displeasure toward it.

There are sections of the country where the amendments to the United States Constitution guaranteeing to every citizen the protection of life and property mean nothing. There was a touch of the ironic in the sailing of those Negro Gold Star Mothers

of bitter disappointment. While all Negroes feel that the sending of Negro Gold Star mothers to France on a separate boat is un-American and savors of the incongruous, there is a marked divergence of opinion relative to what stand they should have taken under existing conditions. Those classed by Secretary of War Hurley as "professional agitators" urged all mothers to decline acceptance of the Government's hospitality, and assiduously worked to keep them at home.

A considerable number believe it is the bounden duty of the mothers to visit the graves of their boys if the accommodations provided are satisfactory, making the question of whether the white and colored women should have traveled overseas on the same vessels a secondary issue.

The boys in khaki of both races did not go together to France and neither considered it an affront, it has been pointed out.

from Texas, Alabama and some other Southern States zealously competing for the 1930 lynching championship title; for on the day of their leaving the press despatches reported that the homes of Negroes were being burned and innocent men, women and children driven out of towns by mobs. Concurrently with these outbursts of savagery, Secretary of War Patrick J. Hurley gave out an interview in defense of the Government's "Jim Crow" policy, charging that half a dozen steamship companies had flatly refused all overtures made by official Washington to take the Negro Gold Star Mothers as passengers.

The present state of mind of Negroes throughout the country is not attributable to any sin of commission by the Federal Government, but to sins of omission. The admission of abject helplessness in dealing with steamship companies, the failure to safeguard the Constitutional rights of citizens in localities where anarchy and terrorism reign and its policy of indifference and silence in the burning and lynching of Negroes are primarily responsible for expressions of resentment.

Among the pertinent question asked by Negroes are:

"How is it the Federal Government can intervene and secure redress for the lynching of a foreigner, but sit idly by and makes not even a word of protest when a citizen is mobbed?" "Which is the more important and sacred duty: The arrest by Federal agents of a person for selling a glass of beer or whiskey, or the arrest by Federal agents of known murderers who kill and pillage at will?"

Seeking social democracy with the same success as a child chasing the end of the rainbow for a pot of gold has not extinguished the light of hope that some day it will become more than a figure of speech in all sections of the country—North, East South and West. The Negro's attitude toward Washington is akin to that of one who, having put implicit faith in a dear friend from whom much is expected, experiences pangs

Soldiers - 1930

In World War

GOLD STAR MOTHERS TRYING TO FORGET—BUT

A Gold Star Mother who recently returned from France where she with a number of others visited the final resting place of their loved ones who were buried in foreign fields as a result of the World War, is quoted as saying:

Our stay in France was pleasant. We were treated just lovely by the French people. We were made to feel that we, too, were people and human beings. Sweet are the memories of the trip, as long as we can forget the bitterness put into our cup by our own government before we left our home shores.

The above statement, though brief, says so much. It's an indictment against Uncle Sam that we, as a group, ought never forget. To be more specific, the indictment is against Herbert Hoover, the President of the United States, and the Republican National Administration. We all know that it takes a deal of sweetness to take the taste of just one BITTER pill from the mouth. If the trip was a gallon of sweetness, the treatment and the way the government provided the trip was, at least, a cup of bitterness; and it doesn't take a mathematician to figure out the results.

8-22-30

JUST THINK OF IT! Think of the handicap which these Negro Gold Star Mothers were under during the whole trip. Once on the French soil and after being received and treated like folks quite naturally these women, for the moment, felt proud. But memories couldn't but stir the bitterness which had spiked their cup of joy at the outset. Could they speak a good word about their Uncle Sam? It may be that some could, but we imagine that it choked in their throats.

We can see more clearly why fifty of the colored Gold Star Mothers refused the trip. All hail to them for their self-respect. More courage to them because they were able to see and to resent an insult, even though it came in the guise of a gift.

It will be remembered that these women's husbands and sons had given their lives for their country. They had made the supreme sacrifice; but their wives and mothers are denied first class steamer passage on the sacred voyage, while the white women are accorded every possible first class accommodation. The colored women are forced to take a "freighter steamer" or stay at home, while the white women are accommodated on a palatial sea vessel. In the face of these facts, we ask the open world—isn't this the rankest piece of injustice ever pulled off by the government?

In the meanwhile, attention is directed to those solely responsible for this sort of treatment, Herbert Hoover, and the national administration which happens to be under the direct control of our so-called "good Republicans." Remember an ounce of bitterness may easily overcome one pound of sweets—See?

NEW YORK
NEWS

AUG 17 1930



(NEWS photo).

ON SAIL OF SORROW.—Second contingent of colored Gold Star mothers and widows left yesterday for France on the S. S. American Merchant from Pier 4, Hoboken. The group, numbering 45, was in charge of Col. Benjamin O. Davis (right, rear).

AUG 11 1930

THE THEATRE

Paris and Harlem

From THE WALL STREET JOURNAL Paris Bureau

PARIS—When the Negro Gold Star Mothers stepped from the train at the Gare des Invalides, recently, they were greeted by a colored jazz band, from whose saxophones throbbed the minor cadences of those negro spirituals which, from the cotton fields of the trenches, from the Mississippi to the Seine, have sung the pain from the hearts of all God's "cullud chillun."

Later the negro entertainers of Paris staged a "grand whoopee vaudeville show" for this contingent of Negro War Mothers. Noble Sissle, whose *Shuffle Along*, first staged at Daly's Theatre in New York, set all Harlem swaying to its infectious rhythm, headed the bill, which included the *Two Black Dots* from *Les Ambassadeurs*, and acts from Zelli's *Les Enfants Terribles* and other night clubs known to all transatlantic adventurers. The list of talent, although too lengthy for enumeration, points the vogue which the colored entertainer is now enjoying on the continent.

Persons familiar with the slowly changing standards of continental entertainment will question the origin of this craze for jazz and its dusky troubadours. The colored entertainer abroad dates from the war, when soldiers on leave first heard those syncopated rhythms which seemed meant to make men forget. Many of these negro musicians remained in France, or journeyed across the Rhine. Jazz and jazzy entertainment bore the label "American," and, as such, its popularity was immediate.

American tourists, spending in France alone some \$240,000,000 a year—according to the last report of the United States Department of Commerce—must be kept amused. Since they enjoy jazz at home, it was naturally expected they would spend more freely for negro music abroad. American tourists returning from Budapest may deplore the passing of those gypsies from Romany whose amorous songs and exotic dance music made glamorous the open air restaurants of that city on the Danube; the tourist may sigh for the stringed orchestras which once seemed an integral part of the gayety of Paris; but the proprietors of night clubs, restaurants and music halls have heard the clink of coin that, like the ticking of a metronome, keeps time to the nimble feet of jazz. The American negro and his band are the most sought after entertainers on the continent.

In Vienna, the city of Lehar and Strauss, the colored jazz band has come marching and singing into the Prado and the Ringstrasse,—with all the strength of lung and might of limb that marked the first entrance of *Alexander's Rag-Time Band* into American cities which had not yet forgotten the gentler melodies of *Two Little*

Girls in Blue and *After the Ball*.

In Germany the competition of visiting American bands has so affected the local talent market that jazz is being taught in musical institutions. Director Sekles of the conservatory of Frankfort states that "the majority of our musicians find themselves compelled—permanently or temporarily—to play in jazz ensembles. Aside from this practical consideration, the infusion of a little negro blood can do no harm. It may help to develop a sense of rhythm which, after all, constitutes the life element of jazz."

This innovation is opposed by musical institutions in Berlin and Munich; nevertheless, the idea of teaching syncopation seems to be developing among musicians who are standing idle on the side lines, while the negro performer from America marches triumphantly into the best paying summer engagements in Europe.

Nor is this vogue of the colored entertainer confined to the players of jazz. At the height of the winter music season, Paul Robeson, supported by a symphony orchestra, gave two recitals in the staidest concert hall in Paris. He sang many things, but it is his voice in the plaintive spirituals of his race that Paris best remembers.

The Moulin Rouge, from whose screen a French film is now talking, closed its long and picturesque music hall career to the rollicking songs and the high stepping dances of the *Black Birds* from Broadway. At the Theatre de la Porte Saint Martin, which knew Sarah Bernhardt at the zenith of her glory, a negro musical show have been playing.

The vogue has also reached the cinemas, in the more important of which colored harmonizers, and sometimes a comedian or two, do a "turn." The "Mammy songs" popularized by Al Jolson, which, through the medium of the talkies, have echoed and reechoed in the old capitals of Europe, and have been heard too in little towns, have contributed greatly to the vogue of the American negro and his music.

—H. Z. T.

GOLD STAR JIM CROW ALMOST SPLIT LEGION

District Convention in Turmoil

When Resolution Is

Introduced

8-29-30

WHITES SUPPORT MEASURE

SCORING SECRETARY WAR

Washington

Resolution Protesting Segregation Finally Lost By Vote

The twelfth annual convention of the American Legion Posts in the District of Columbia almost divided here Thursday night when the convention was thrown into an uproar by a resolution presented by Elisha E. Almond, Commander of James Reese Europe Post No. 5, scoring Secretary of War Patrick Hurley, for discriminating against colored Gold Star Mothers on their recent pilgrimage to Europe.

The introduction of the resolution was the signal for violent opposition with many white delegates rallying to the support of the colored contingent. Department Commander Harlem Wood, a white South Carolinian, was one of the strong supporters of the resolution. His brilliant speech gained many over to the side of the resolution.

Dr. Jones Refuses Support

Many friends of the resolution, white and colored, were astonished when Dr. T. Edward Jones, a member of the James Reese Europe Post, took sides against his Post brothers and refused to support the measure.

Dr. Jones was recently elected a delegate to the national convention which will meet in Boston next month. His failure to support the resolution had a damper effect on many delegates. Dr. Jones claimed that it was bad form to criticize a superior officer. Supporters say they are not in the army now and when an officer is wrong it is their privilege to tell him so.

Split Looms

Opponents warned against the injection of the racial issue and pleaded with the colored delegates to withdraw their request. Many declared if the resolution was passed it would split the legion. General Amos A. Fries, Americanism officer for the American

Legion, claimed the resolution would divide the Legion.

When Commander Almond made a firey speech declaring segregation and discrimination by the government "is giving the Communists meat to feed on." Forrest F. Bartl, Commander Lafayette Post No. 9, white, stated "let the Negro go Communists."

Defeated by 20 Votes

All efforts to table the motion failed and finally a second one was written by Commander Almond encroached in milder terms. The second was defeated by a vote of 57 to 37 although only six colored delegates were present and Dr. Jones refused to lend his support.

Commander Almond, who is a master parliamentarian, "knocked two chairmen out" and had a third one groggy during the time he had the floor.

The fighting commander of James Reese Europe Post refused to let a resolution calling for the repeal of the Eighteenth amendment reach a vote and the measure was tabled. He told the convention that the Secretary of War was responsible for the segregation of War Mothers as jimcrowing of mothers was not included in an Act of Congress making the trip possible.

1500 Mothers Scorn Trip

Other supporters of the resolution were Charles Cohen, a Jew; Col. West Hamilton, Captain Watson D. Miller, white, and William A. Haley, white.

Mr. Almond told a WORLD reporter this week that he had written to every war Mother and widow in the country and he had received 1,500 replies from mothers and widows from all over the country protesting against the segregation policy of the government and many said they would refuse to make the trip.

Many white mothers from the South voiced their disapproval of the jimcrow.

Soldiers-1929

Editor's Note:

1929 clippings, inadvertently not filmed in proper sequence

PILGRIMAGES TO GRAVES OF WAR HEROES PLANNED

Bill Passed By Last Congress Makes The Visit Possible

1500 ARE COLORED

Mothers Entitled To Go Will Receive Notice From Washington

Special to Journal and Guide
Washington, D. C., May 13—(AP)—March 2, a bill was approved by President Coolidge to enable the mothers and widows of the deceased soldiers, sailors, and marines of the American Forces now interred in Europe, to make a pilgrimage to the eight cemeteries in France where their valiant sons and husbands sleep beneath the poppies of Flanders Fields.

It is estimated by the Cemeterial Division of the War Department that there are approximately 30,000 women in the United States eligible for this pilgrimage of which number approximately 1500 are colored.

The bill passed at the last session of Congress, provides that every widow who has not remarried since her husband's death, and every mother of soldiers and sailors buried in Europe will be permitted to make a visit to the grave of her loved at the expense of the government.

Each person entitled to make the trip will receive an invitation from the cemeterial division of the War Department as soon as authorities have approved the investigation reports.

Many of the women, war Department officials believe, have seldom left their own communities. It is assured that invitations will reach every section of the country and almost every nationality of the civilized world, as many of the soldiers and sailors buried on foreign soil, in the six cemeteries of France, the one in England and the one in Belgium, were of foreign parentage.

The trip will be made on first class steamers with first class accommodations from start to return. All expenses from the time they leave home until their return, including two weeks' stay on foreign soil, will be paid by the government.

The majority of the deceased Negro soldiers were members either of the 92nd or the 93rd Divisions of American Expeditionary Forces. These two divisions are as follows:

Ninety-Second Division
Enlisted Men
365 Infantry—Killed in action, 36; died of wounds, 18.
366 Infantry—Killed in action, 28; died of wounds, 16.
367 Infantry—Killed in action, 3; died of wounds, 3.
368 Infantry—Killed in action, 43; died of wounds, 18.
349 Field Artillery—Killed in action, none; died of wounds, none.
350 Field Artillery—Killed in action, none; died of wounds, none.
351 Field Artillery—Killed in action, none; died of wounds, none.
349 Machine Gun Battalion—Killed in action, none; died of wounds, none.
350 Machine Gun Battalion—Killed in action 2; died of wounds, 1.
351 Machine Gun Battalion—Killed in action, 1; died of wounds, none.
317 Trench Mortar Battery—Killed in action, none; died of wounds, none.
317 Engineer Regiment and Train—Killed in action, 1; died of wounds, 2.
325 Field Signal Battalion—Killed in action 1; died of wounds, 2.
317 Supply Train—Killed in action, none; died of wounds, none.
317 Sanitary Train—Killed in action, none; died of wounds, none.
Total killed in action, 114; died of wounds, 60.

Ninety-Third Division
369 Infantry—Killed in action, 153; died of wounds, 48.
370 Infantry—Killed in action, 90; died of wounds, 16.
371 Infantry—Killed in action, 115; died of wounds, 27.
372 Infantry—Killed in action, 85; died of wounds, 25.
Total killed in action, 443; died of wounds, 116.

The total 733 deceased soldiers does not include the casualties of the non-combat units of colored men such as the Butchery Companies, Stevedore Regiments, Labor Battalions, the Pioneer Infantry Battalions and so forth. Interested persons can obtain information from the Cemeterial Division of the War Department at Washington, D. C., which is seeking information concerning the whereabouts of eligible mothers and widows.

Concert for Benefit Of Disabled Negro Soldiers Is Planned

A concert for the benefit of disabled negro soldiers of the World War will be given at the City Auditorium December 5, at which selections will be rendered by the military band of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, a negro organization, and by the Big Bethel choir, it is announced by those sponsoring the event.

This band, of sixty pieces, is stationed at Fort Benning, near Columbus, and is said to be highly recommended. It has never before played in Atlanta, but has given concerts in other cities in the state. The choral portion of the program will feature several numbers by jubilee singers from the Big Bethel choir, well known local negro chorus. Musical numbers will afford a wide variety, including both spirituals and military music.

Florida Doctor Given Important Place On Council

St. Petersburg, Fla.—(By The Associated Negro Press.)—Dr. J. M. Ponder, colored veteran of the World War, with more than two years of front line service to his credit and prominent in state affairs in Florida, at present assistant city physician of St. Petersburg, has been named Provisional Department Commander of the National Council, World War Veterans.

Dr. Ponder has the love and confidence of the people of the Sunshine State and has surrounded himself with a staff of active ex-service men who are vigorously aiding in the formation of posts of veterans who will compose the state department. It would seem that for several years past colored veterans of several Southern states have asked recognition of a certain prominent white veterans organization, but have been sidetracked from time to time and the chartering of posts under such, has been denied them. 12-5-24

Inquiry was made of the National Council, World War Veterans and the colored veteran was welcomed by the first veterans association of the great war. Under the plan adopted by the N. C. W. V. early in 1919, post, department or division organization may call their organizations by whatever name they desire; however, all charters will be issued by the National Council, and every organization so chartered, no matter of what race or creed, will have equal rights. The movement is said to be meeting with much success.

VETERANS REPORT RAPID RACE LIMITATION PLAN

Denver, September 9.—(AP)—Taking a direct slap at an effort made by one Spanish-American War veterans' camp in the Washington-Alaska department to limit its membership to the white race and criticizing conditions in many of the government hospitals and soldiers' homes throughout the country, the annual report of the officers of the U. S. A. W. V. was placed in the hands of delegates at the opening of the national encampment here today.

In one instance, the report says, veteran hospital patients suffering with mental diseases are kept in a ward also used for "sobering up" drunks. Inspection of another government institution disclosed that bootleggers in the nearest town, four miles away, victimized the veterans.

A number of the institutions devoted to the veterans are overcrowded and consist of old buildings which are a fire menace, the report contends. In others funds to supply the inmates with respectable uniforms are not available, so the veterans put up a ragged and tattered appearance, the report charges.

The slap at the effort of one of the camps of the veterans' organizations to limit its membership along racial lines was taken in the report of the national judge advocate general. He ruled that a by-law of the camp excluding as members all persons not of the white race was invalid and quoted a decision to the same effect of a former judge advocate general. The political campaign in the national encampment was developing rapidly as two candidates appeared in the field for commander-in-chief for the ensuing year.

With Governor Fred W. Green, of Michigan, as the candidate of the administration group and Colonel Winfield Scott, former commissioner of pensions, as his leading opponent, the race promised to be the most hotly contested in years.

Contests loomed between various cities to entertain the national encampment in future years. Philadelphia and Tampa, Fla., are considered among the leading contenders for the next encampment. The veterans hold their encampments alternately in the west and east. Rival for the 1931 encampment are Phoenix, Ariz., and New Orleans, La. The keynote address of the convention was delivered today by Mrs. Olive M. Ravens, Lansing, Mich., president of the women's auxiliary.

MORE THOUSANDS PASS FOCH BIER

His Former Comrades Form Long Line At Crypt; Widow To Receive Pension

PARIS, March 27.—(AP)—Mourning thousands continued today to file past the open vault under the altar of the Chapel of St. Louis in the Invalides to pay a last tribute to Marshal Ferdinand Foch. The great commander's former soldiers, but when the file of these became thin, the public at large was admitted to the lines.

At nightfall the gates were closed and the double line of Republican guards who had formed an aisle through the courtyard of the chapel, were withdrawn.

Those who viewed the flag-draped coffin today did so by consent of Premier Poincare who heeded protests when the former soldiers were denied a place in yesterday's march past the casket. The premier explained that the Tuesday ceremony had to be curtailed because it had gone two hours beyond scheduled time and was entailing too great a strain upon members of the Foch family and war shattered veterans.

The widow, it was understood, will go to the country for a rest after she has recuperated from the long strain of the watch in the sickroom and the five days of funeral ceremonies. The government is to allow her to retain the home which was placed at the marshal's disposal after the war and which is only a few steps from the crypt where he lies.

Provision is being made also for her financial welfare in the shape of a pension of approximately \$4,000 annually. Foch refused all gifts from the allied nations after the war, lived simply on his French army pay and died a poor man. After Mme. Foch's death the pension is to be paid to her grandchild until they reach their majority.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
Thursday, November 21, 1929

VETERANS MUST FILE CLAIMS BEFORE 1930

MEMPHIS, TENN
COMMERCIAL-APPEAL

NOV 14 1929

LIST OF NEGRO DEAD.

Memphis, Tenn.

To The Commercial Appeal:

Washington, D. C.—(By the Associated Negro Press.)—According to government announcement January 2, 1930, is the dead-line for filing applications for ad-justed service compensation. Any veteran of the great war who was honorably discharged from such service and who had not filed such application should do so without delay as the time is desperately short and there is no indication that an extension may be possible.

Up to the last of June the United States Veterans' Bureau reported the receipt of 3,688,368 applications either to bureau direct or through service organizations and the gigantic sum of \$133,653,488 has been advanced as loan against certificates issued ex-service men.

Independent
The National Council, World War Veterans, which was formed in France just nine days after the Armistice and chartered in the United States as soon as the first twelve original members returned to this country and has eleven years of real service to veterans to its credit, comes forward in a nation-wide effort to aid the Colored veteran secure his government compensation, without regard to whether the veteran happens to be member of any of the Colored clubs or any other association. As usual, it is conducting a free service to veterans and dependents.

Newspapers have been asked to give the matter publicity and any officer of a World War Veteran post, or department or division will gladly aid in preparing the application. Those who wish may send their names and addresses to the Adjutant General, World War Veterans, Box 1118, St. Petersburg

In the roll of Tennessee's unreturned dead of the World War appearing in The Commercial Appeal for Sunday, I note of the 500 names that you carried of those that paid the supreme price on the battlefields of France, you identified 57 of the negro race. Since the record seeks to establish the racial identity of those that fell I'm anxious that the negro people of this state get full credit for their contributions to the war.

The mounds and the crosses that dot the fields and the valleys in Flanders and in the Argonne tell the story of how black boys from Tennessee met the forces of death under the most trying circumstances of the war.

Therefore, instead of 57 listed on your roll, there are 16 that you failed to designate that belong to this 57, making a total of 73.

The names that you did not identify and that belong to the negro people follow:

Alvin H. Cameron, first lieutenant. Killed in action Oct. 30, 1918. Buried in St. Mihiel Cemetery.

William M. Bradley, Co. G, 365th Infantry. Buried in St. Mihiel Cemetery.

Joshua Buchingham, Co. L, 365th Infantry. Killed in action Sept. 28, 1918. Buried in Meuse-Argonne Cemetery.

Ophelia Chatman, Co. M, 368th Infantry. Killed in action Sept. 26, 1918. Buried in Meuse-Argonne Cemetery.

Mallie L. Davis, Co. M, 368th Infantry. Killed in action Binarville, Sept. 27, 1918. Buried in Meuse-Argonne Cemetery.

Azle B. Foyd, 368th Infantry. Died Oct. 23, 1918. Buried in St. Mihiel Cemetery.

Will Lee, Co. L, 368th Infantry. Killed in action Sept. 30, 1918. Buried in Meuse-Argonne Cemetery.

John McGavock, Co. E, 368th Infantry. Died Feb. 2, 1919. Buried in St. Mihiel Cemetery.

Alfred Orr, Co. G, 368th Infantry. Died of wounds received in action. Buried in Meuse-Argonne Cemetery.

Edward Patton, Co. K, 368th Infantry. Died of wounds received in action Sept. 29, 1918. Buried in Meuse-Argonne Cemetery.

Willie J. Rogers, Co. I, 368th Infantry. Killed in action Sept. 28, 1918. Buried Meuse-Argonne Cemetery.

Artress Russell, Co. K, 368th Infantry. Killed in action Sept. 28, 1918. Buried in Meuse-Argonne Cemetery.

Grant Shockley, Co. G, 368th Infantry. Died of wounds received in action Oct. 8, 1918. Buried in St. Mihiel Cemetery.

Vester Smith, Co. H, 368th Infantry. Died Dec. 15, 1918. Buried in Meuse-Argonne Cemetery.

James T. Johnson, Co. G, 369th

Infantry. Killed in action Sept. 26 1918. Buried in Meuse-Argonne Cemetery.

LIEUT. GEO. W. LEE.